GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- 1. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING IS REQUIRED WITH THE CONTRACTOR'S FIELD SUPERVISOR PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. CONTACT PAM COUCH, FORT BELVOIR DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS BY PHONE AT 703-806-3406 OR BY EMAIL AT PAMELA.J.COUCH2.CIV@MAIL.MIL TO SCHEDULE A MEETING PRIOR TO BEGINNING
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND ELEVATIONS IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION, AND IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE AND ATTEND A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE OWNER, OWNER'S AGENT, AND ENGINEER PRIOR TO BEGINNING
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR WILL FURNISH ALL SURVEYING AND STAKING FOR CONSTRUCTION TO ASSURE PROPER LOCATION OF PROJECT COMPONENTS. ALL SURVEYING AND STAKING SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A CERTIFIED LAND SURVEYOR. ALL ADA ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED/ SHOWN ON THE PLAN INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO PARKING SPACES, AISLES, ROUTES AND SLOPES, MUST COMPLY WITH THE LATEST ADA STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBLE DESIGN AND VIRGINIA USBC.
- 5. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO PRESERVE ALL EXISTING PROPERTY MARKERS. IF DISTURBED, REPLACEMENT MUST BE BY A CERTIFIED LAND SURVEYOR AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- 6. ALL CLEARING LIMITS SHALL BE ADEQUATELY MARKED FOR APPROVAL BY OWNER'S AGENT BEFORE CLEARING IS TO BEGIN. CERTAIN TREES MAY BE MARKED AS REQUIRING TREE PROTECTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FENCE THESE TREES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TREE PRESERVATION PLAN.
- 7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP WORK AREAS FREE OF DEBRIS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE OWNER'S AGENT.
- 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE STORAGE OF MATERIALS, PARKING OF VEHICLES, AND RESTRICTIONS OF WORK WITH THE OWNER'S AGENT.
- 9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE LOCAL UTILITY COMPANIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTING PORTIONS OF WORK IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO UTILITY STRUCTURES. THE COSTS OF POLE AND/OR OTHER STRUCTURE STABILIZATION DURING WORK SHALL BE BORNE BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 10. ALL WORK SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND APPROVAL BY THE OWNER'S
- 11. ITEMS DESIGNATED TO BE DEMOLISHED SHALL BE REMOVED COMPLETELY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REMNANTS MAY BE BURNED/BURIED AND OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF ON SITE ONLY UPON APPROVAL BY OWNER'S AGENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
- 552-7001 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY EXCAVATION. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION AND ELEVATIONS OF ALL APPEARS TO BE A CONFLICT, AND UPON DISCOVERY OF ANY UTILITY NOT SHOWN ON THE PLAN, IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE ENGINEER. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE OWNER'S AGENT WITH COPY OF CLEARED "MISS UTILITY" TICKET
- 13. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A "DPW EXCAVATION PERMIT" FROM THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES, CONTACT MS, JANET LOWER BY PHONE AT 703.806,3925 OR BY EMAIL JANET.L.LOWER.CIV@MAIL.MIL FOR INFORMATION ON OBTAINING A "DPW EXCAVATION
- 14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PAY FOR AND OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY CONSTRUCTION PERMITS AND DELIVER COPIES TO THE OWNER'S AGENT AT THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION
- 15. VERTICAL DATUM IS BASED ON MEAN SEA LEVEL (USC & GS DATUM). HORIZONTAL CONTROLS ARE BASED ON VIRGINIA STATE PLANE COORDINATE GRID, SOUTH ZONE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD 83).
- 16. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE CODES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESSIBILITY OF DISABLED PERSONS.
- 17. ALL STRUCTURAL FILL OR EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM CBR VALUE OF TEN (10).
- 18. GEOTECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS TO ADDRESS THE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION OF FILL AND BACKFILL MATERIALS. THIS SHALL INCLUDE LIFT THICKNESSES, ACCEPTABLE DEGREE OF COMPACTION, SUITABILITY OF MATERIALS, FREQUENCY OF TESTING, AND SHALL BE AS THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
- 19. UPON CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION, A CONSTRUCTION RECORD DRAWING FOR PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES PLAN SEALED BY A VIRGINIA PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER MUST BE SUBMITTED, CERTIFYING THAT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS APPROVED PLAN. SUBMIT TO VA DEQ AND FORT BELVIOR DPW-ENRD ON A CD.
- DPW-ENRD ALSO REQUIRED 1 HARDCOPY FOR FILE RECORDS. 20. CONTRACTOR TO BE AWARE THERE IS A POSSIBLE BUT LOW PROBABILITY OF ENCOUNTERING MUNITIONS. ON-CALL SUPPORT WILL BE NEEDED TROUGH FORT BELVOIR'S 55TH EOD UNIT.

UTILITY NOTES:

- 1. THE UTILITY INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE PLANS IS TAKEN FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED BY AN UNDERGROUND UTILITY DESIGNATING AND LOCATING COMPANY AND IN SOME CASES, FROM INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE UTILITY COMPANIES. THE FORT BELVOIR DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS DOES NOT GUARANTEE THAT THE UTILITY INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE PLANS IS COMPLETE OR ACCURATE. THE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY THE UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- 2. ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHALL BE MARKED IN THE FIELD BY MISS UTILITY PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHEDULING THE FIELD MARKING OF UTILITIES WITH MISS UTILITY.
- 3. ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHALL BE PHYSICALLY LOCATED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF ANY CONSTRUCTION IN THE VICINITY OF

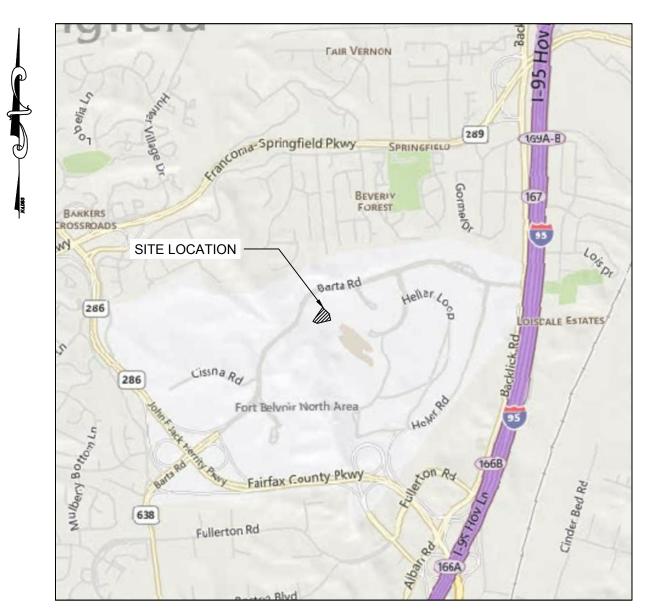
STORM SEWER NOTES:

- A WATERTIGHT CONNECTION SHALL BE MADE AT ALL PIPES ENTERING DRAINAGE STRUCTURES. IN ADDITION, WATERTIGHT CONNECTIONS SHALL BE MADE BETWEEN SECTIONS OF PIPE.
- 2. LENGTHS OF PIPE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE MEASURED FROM CENTER OF STRUCTURE TO CENTER OF STRUCTURE.
- 3. INVERT ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE TAKEN AT THE FACE OF THE STRUCTURE.
- 4. SHAPE THE INVERTS OF ALL STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO VDOT STANDARDS IS-1.
- 5. STORM SEWER AND CULVERT PIPE SHALL BE REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE TO CONFORM TO THE CURRENT AASHTO DESIGNATION M170, UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED ON THE PLANS. CLASS III PIPE WILL BE REQUIRED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF VDOT RIGHT-OF-WAY, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 6. MINOR FIELD ADJUSTMENTS IN THE ELEVATION AND ALIGNMENT OF THE STORM SEWER AND STRUCTURE MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO MEET EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PROPOSED GRADING, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE FORT BELVOIR DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS PRIOR TO MAKING ANY NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS.

FORT BELVOIR

NCE RECREATIONAL FACILITY FORT BELVOIR NORTH AREA

FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA



VICINITY MAP SCALE: 1'' = 2,000'

100% SUBMISSION

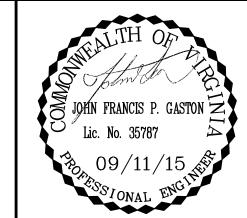
TMG CONSTRUCTION SEPTEMBER 11, 2015

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C2.0	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PHASE 1
C2.1	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PHASE 2
C2.2	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS
C2.3	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS
C2.4	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS
C2.5	SOILS IDENTIFICATION MAP
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C4.0	GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN
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E-1	ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS, DETAILS & NOTES
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U.S. ARMY GARRISON, FORT BELVOIR DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS	7
PLAN APPROVAL FOR	
SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL	
NCE RECREATIONAL FACILITY	
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA	
DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE APPROVAL DATE	
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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DESIGN REFLECTED ON THIS PLAN SET, SHEETS C4.0THROUGH C4.3 COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PLAN SET, SHEETS C4.0THROUGH C4.3 COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF TH	
DATE	

MS-4

	NCE Recreational Facili	ty, North Area				
DISTURBED AREA	(DA) WITHIN WATERSH	ED(S):				
Watershed 1A	ccotink Creek	DA =		TOTAL DISTU	RBED AREA =0.96	(acres)
Watershed 2		DA=	(acres)			
Watershed 3		DA=	(acres)			
	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	Storm	water Managemen	t Facilities		
Facility ID #	Facility Type	Purpose	Acres Treated	Watershed	Receiving Waters	VAHU6 Code
BR	Bioretention LEVEL #2	Both	0.42	Accotink Creek	Accotink Mainstem 7	PL30
GC	Vegetative Swale (Grass Channel	Water Quality	0.29	Accotink Creek	Accotink Mainstem 7	PL30



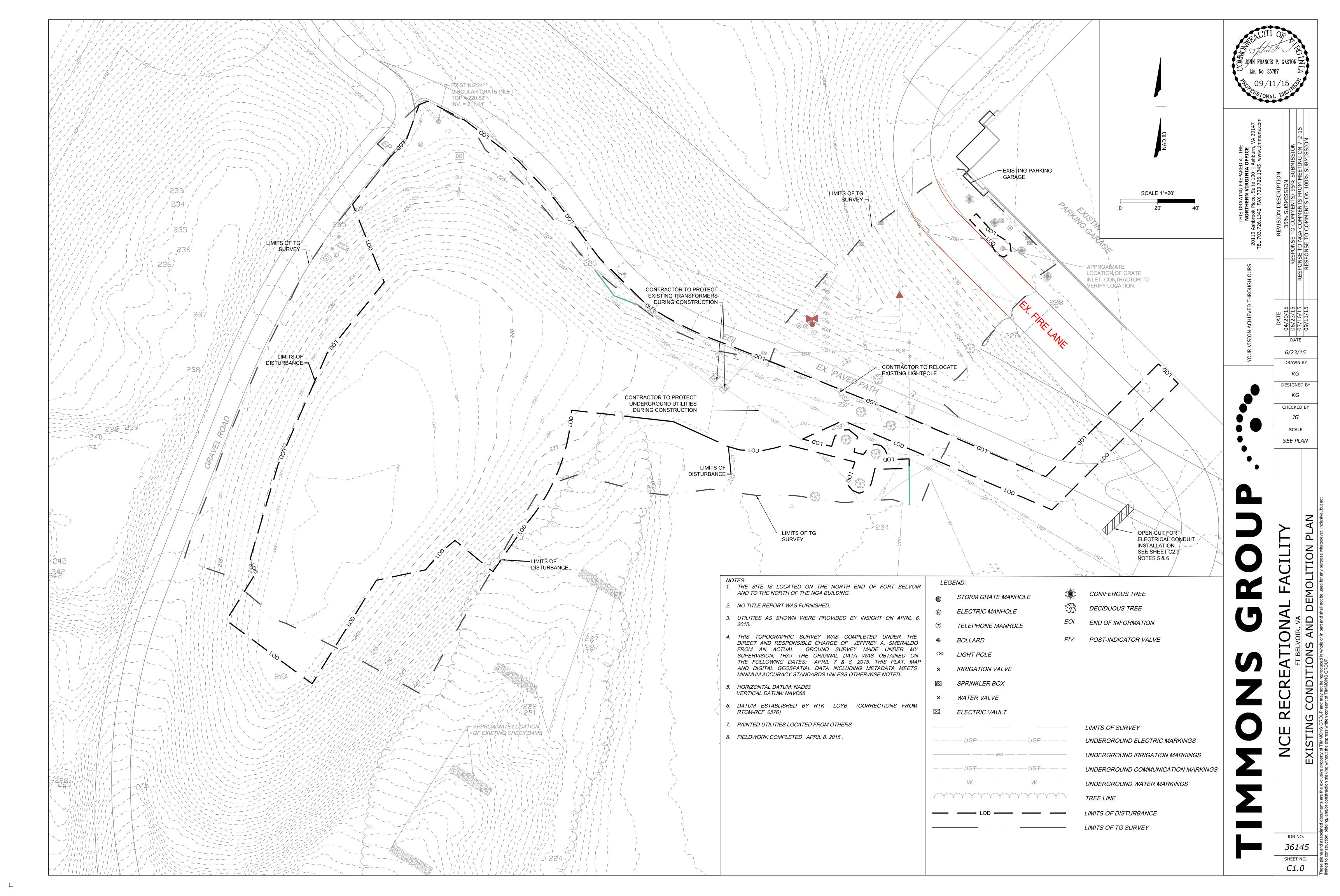
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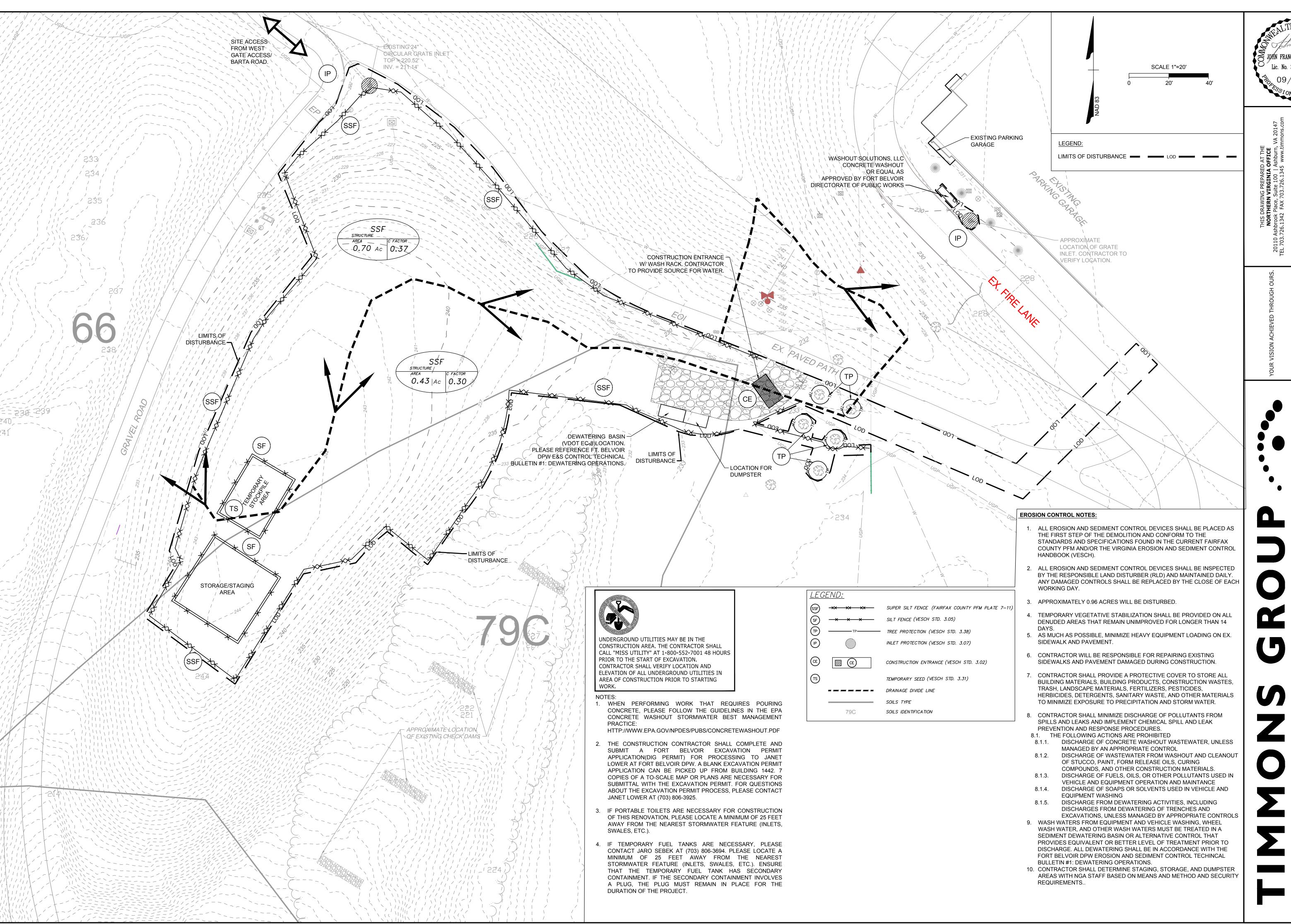
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SEE PLAN

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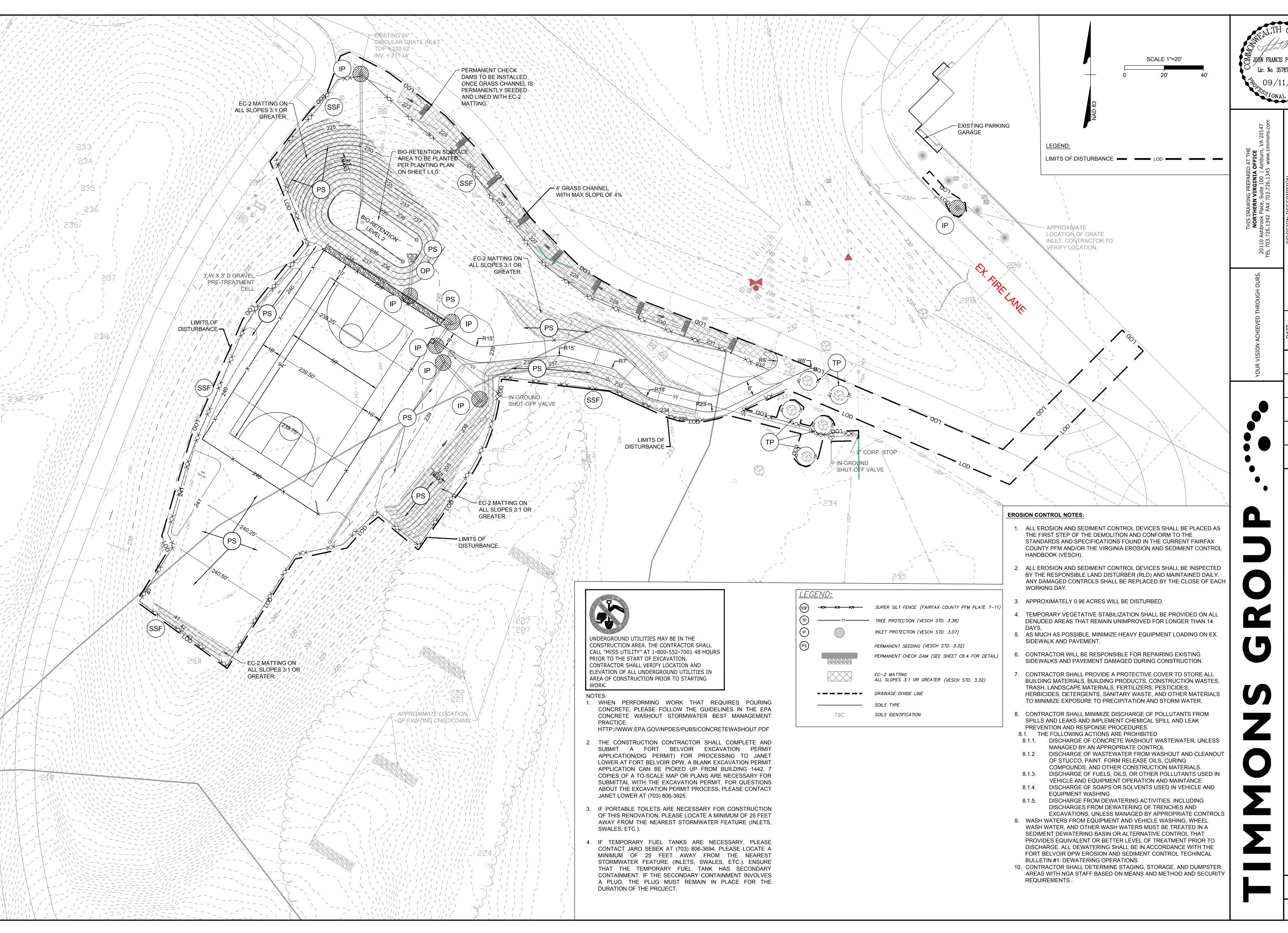
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EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

THE PROPOSED PROJECT, LOCATED IN THE FORT BELVOIR NORTH AREA NEAR THE EXISTING NGA BUILDING AND PARKING GARAGE, CONSISTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BASKETBALL COURT, WALKWAY FOR ACCESS TO BASKETBALL COURT, STORM DRAINAGE THAT WILL TREAT PROPOSED AND POSSIBLE FUTURE USES OF THE AREA. THE TOTAL PROPOSED DISTURBED ACREAGE IS 0.96 ACRES.

THE EXISTING SITE IS AN OPEN SPACE AREA WITH EX. UTILITIES LOCATED DOWNHILL FROM THE PROPOSED SITE. THE EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY CONSISTS OF SLOPES RANGING FROM 3% TO 10% LOCATED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION. CURRENTLY THE DRAINAGE IS SPLIT INTO NORTH AND EAST AREAS. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL HONOR THE NATURAL DRAINAGE DIVIDES WITH SOME MODIFICATIONS. THE EXISTING SITE CONSISTS OF A PATROL ROAD AND EXISTING PAVED PATH TO THE WEST AND NORTHERN

THIS PROJECT IS BORDERED BY THE NGA PARKING GARAGE TO THE NORTH AND THE NGA BUILDING TO THE EAST. SOUTH OF THE SITE IS THE ACCOTINK

NO OFFSITE AREAS WILL BE DISTURBED BY THIS DEVELOPMENT.

SOIL CATEGORIES CONSIST OF 66 (KINGSTOWNE SANDY CLAY LOAM) & 79C(NATHALIE GRAVELLY LOAM). SEE SHEET C2.4 FOR TABULATED SOILS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL SLOPES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT PRACTICES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED ACCORDING TO MINIMUM STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK (VESCH). THE MINIMUM STANDARDS OF THE VESCH SHALL BE ADHERED TO UNLESS OTHERWISE WAIVED OR APPROVED BY A VARIANCE.

3.02 TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE: A STONE PAD, LOCATED AT POINTS OF VEHICULAR INGRESS AND EGRESS ON A CONSTRUCTION SITE, TO REDUCE THE SOIL TRANSPORTED ONTO PUBLIC ROADS AND OTHER PAVED AREAS.

3.05 SILT FENCE: A TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIER CONSTRUCTED OF POSTS, FILTER FABRIC AND, IN SOME CASES, A WIRE SUPPORT FENCE, PLACED ACROSS OR AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE OR IN A MINOR DRAINAGE WAY TO INTERCEPT AND DETAIN SEDIMENT AND DECREASE FLOW VELOCITIES FROM DRAINAGE AREAS OF LIMITED SIZE; APPLICABLE WHERE SHEET AND RILL EROSION OR SMALL CONCENTRATED FLOWS MAY BE A PROBLEM. MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE LIFE OF 6 MONTHS.

3.05 SUPER SILT FENCE: SUPER SILT FENCE SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL BE INSTALLED DOWNSLOPE OF AREAS WITH MINIMAL GRADES TO FILTER SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF FROM SHEET FLOW AS INDICATED.

3.07 STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION: THE INSTALLATION OF VARIOUS KINDS OF SEDIMENT TRAPPING MEASURES AROUND DROP INLETS OR CURB INLET STRUCTURES PRIOR TO PERMANENT STABILIZATION OF THE DISTURBED AREA; LIMITED TO DRAINAGE AREAS NOT EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND NOT INTENDED TO CONTROL LARGE, CONCENTRATED STORMWATER FLOWS.

3.30 - TOPSOILING (TEMPORARY STOCKPILE): TOPSOIL SHALL BE STRIPPED FROM AREAS TO BE GRADED AND STOCKPILED FOR LATER SPREADING. STOCKPILE LOCATIONS SHALL BE LOCATED ONSITE AND SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY SILT FENCE AND VEGETATION.

3.31 TEMPORARY SEEDING: ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER ON DISTURBED AREAS THAT WILL NOT BE BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE FOR PERIODS OF 30 DAYS TO ONE YEAR BY SEEDING WITH APPROPRIATE RAPIDLY-GROWING PLANTS.

3.32 PERMANENT SEEDING: ESTABLISHMENT OF PERENNIAL VEGETATIVE COVER BY PLANTING SEED ON ROUGH-GRADED AREAS THAT WILL NOT BE BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE FOR A YEAR OR MORE OR WHERE PERMANENT, LONG-LIVED VEGETATIVE COVER IS NEEDED ON FINE-GRADED AREAS.

3.36 SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS & MATTING: PROTECTIVE COVERING (BLANKET) OR A SOIL STABILIZATION MAT ON A PREPARED PLANTING AREA OF A STEEP SLOPE, CHANNEL OR SHORELINE.

3.38 TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION: PROTECTING EXISTING TREES FROM MECHANICAL AND OTHER INJURY DURING LAND-DISTURBING AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY TO ENSURE THE SURVIVAL OF DESIRABLE TREES WHERE THEY WILL BE EFFECTIVE FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND PROVIDE OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND AESTHETIC

PERMANENT STABILIZATION:

ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SEEDING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING FINISH GRADING, SEEDING SHALL BE DONE WITH REBEL TALL FESCUE ACCORDING TO SPEC. 3.32, PERMANENT SEEDING, OF THE VESCH. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS WILL BE INSTALLED OVER FILL SLOPES, WHICH BEEN BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE AND HAVE BEEN SEEDED TO PROTECT THE SLOPES FROM EROSION AND TO ALLOW SEED TO GERMINATE PROPERLY. MULCH (STRAW OR FIBER) WILL BE USED ON RELATIVELY FLAT AREAS. IN ALL SEEDING OPERATIONS, SEED, FERTILIZER AND LIME WILL BE APPLIED PRIOR TO MULCHING.

STORMWATER RUNOFF CONSIDERATIONS:

THE PROPOSED PROJECT WILL INCREASE THE IMPERVIOUS AREA AS SHOWN ON SHEET C7.1. A BIORETENTION LEVEL 2 AND GRASS CHANNEL WILL BE USED TO TREAT THIS INCREASE. INLET PROTECTION WILL BE USED TO CONTROL RUNOFF DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

REFER TO SHEET C7.0 ND C7.1 FOR PRE-DEVELOPMENT VERSUS POST-DEVELOPMENT PEAK RUNOFF CALCULATIONS.

THE SITE SUPERINTENDENT, OF HIS/HER REPRESENTATIVE, SHALL MAKE A VISUAL INSPECTION OF ALL MECHANICAL CONTROLS AND NEWLY STABILIZED AREAS (I.E. SEEDED AND MULCHED AND/OR SODDED AREA) ON A DAILY BASIS, ESPECIALLY AFTER A HEAVY RAINFALL EVEN TO INSURE THAT ALL CONTROLS ARE MAINTAINED AND PROPERLY FUNCTIONING ANY DAMAGED CONTROLS SHALL BE REPAIRED PRIOR TO THE END OF THE DAY INCLUDING RE-SEEDING AND MULCHING OR RESODDING IS NECESSARY.

SILT FENCE SHALL BE CHECKED REGULARLY FOR UNDERMINING OR DETERIORATION OF THE FABRIC. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN LEVEL OF SEDIMENT DEPOSITION REACHES HALF WAY TO THE TOP OF THE BARRIER. THE SEEDED AREAS WILL BE CHECKED REGULARLY TO ENSURE THAT A GOOD STAND IS MAINTAINED. AREAS SHOULD BE FERTILIZED AND RESEEED AS

NO UNPROTECTED, DISTURBED AREA SHALL DRAIN TO ROADWAY PAVEMENTS SUCH THAT THE SUBBASE, BASE OR WEARING SURFACE ARE CONTAMINATED BY SILT TRAPPED AT LOW POINTS OR INLETS.

LAND CONSERVATION NOTES:

- 1. MEASURES TO CONTROL EROSION AND SILTATION SHALL BE PROVIDED PURSUANT TO AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND/OR THE APPROVAL OF THE PLANS SHALL IN NO WAY RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR OR THEIR AGENT OF ANY LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE CODE OF VIRGINIA OR ANY ORDINANCE ENACTED BY THE COUNTY OF FAIRFAX.
- 2. ALL AREAS, ON OR OFF-SITE, WHICH ARE DISTURBED BY THIS CONSTRUCTION AND WHICH ARE NOT PAVED OR BUILT UPON SHALL BE ADEQUATELY STABILIZED TO CONTROL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION. ACCEPTABLE STABILIZATION SHALL CONSIST OF PERMANENT GRASS SEED MIXTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS. ALL SLOPES 2:1 AND GREATER SHALL BE SODDED AND STAKED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
- 3. PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION SHALL BE APPLIED TO DENUDED AREAS WITH SEVEN DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADE IS REACHED ON ANY PORTION OF THE SITE. TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION SHALL BE APPLIED WITHIN SEVEN DAYS TO DENUDED AREAS THAT NAY NOT BE AT FINAL GRADE BUT WILL REMAIN DOMINANT (UNDISTURBED) FOR LONGER THAN 30 DAYS. PERMANENT STABILIZATION SHALL BE APPLIED TO AREA THAT ARE TO BE LEFT DORMANT FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR.
- 4. DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, SOIL STOCKPILES AND BORROW AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED OR PROTECTED WITH SEDIMENT TRAPPING MEASURES. THE APPLICANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TEMPORARY PROTECTION AND PERMANENT STABILIZATION OF ALL SOIL STOCKPILES ON-SITE AS WELL AS SOIL INTENTIONALLY TRANSPORTED FROM THE PROJECT SITE.
- 5. A PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER SHALL BE ESTABLISHED ON DENUDED AREAS NOT OTHERWISE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED ESTABLISHED UNTIL A GROUND COVER IS ACHIEVED THAT, IN THE OPINION OF THE LOCAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR OF THEIR DESIGNATED AGENT, IS UNIFORM, MATURE ENOUGH TO SURVIVE AND WILL INHIBIT EROSION.
- 6. SEDIMENT BASINS AND TRAPS, PERIMETER DIKES, SEDIMENT BARRIERS AND OTHER MEASURES INTENDED TO TRAP SEDIMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS A FIRST STEP IN ANY LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY AND SHALL BE MADE FUNCTIONAL BEFORE UPSLOPE LAND DISTURBANCE TAKES PLACE.
- 7. STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE APPLIED TO EARTHEN STRUCTURES SUCH AS DAMS, DIKES AND DIVERSIONS IMMEDIATELY AFTER INSTALLATION.
- 8. SURFACE RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS THAT IS COMPRISED OF FLOW FROM DRAINAGE AREAS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO THREE ACRES SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY A SEDIMENT BASIN. THE SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED TO ACCOMMODATE THE ANTICIPATED SEDIMENT LOADING FROM THE LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY. THE OUTFALL DEVICE OR SYSTEM DESIGN SHALL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA FLOWING THROUGH THE DISTURBED AREA TO BE SERVED BY THE BASIN.
- 9. CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED IN A MANNER THAT WILL MINIMIZE EROSION. SLOPES THAT ARE FOUND TO BE ERODING EXCESSIVELY WITHIN ONE YEAR OF PERMANENT STABILIZATION SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH ADDITIONAL SLOPE STABILIZING MEASURES UNTIL THE PROBLEM IS CORRECTED.
- 10. CONCENTRATED RUNOFF SHALL NOT FLOW DOWN CUT OF FILL SLOPES UNLESS CONTAINED WITH AN ADEQUATE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CHANNEL, FLUME OR SLOPE DRAIN STRUCTURE. WHENEVER WATER SEEPS FROM A SLOPE FACE, ADEQUATE DRAINAGE OR OTHER PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED.
- 11. ALL STORM SEWER INLETS THAT ARE MADE OPERABLE DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PROTECTED SO THAT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER CANNOT ENTER THE CONVEYANCE SYSTEM WITHOUT FIRST BEING FILTERED OR OTHERWISE TREATED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT.
- 12. BEFORE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED STORM WATER CONVEYANCE CHANNELS ARE MADE OPERATIONAL, ADEQUATE OUTLET PROTECTION AND ANY REQUIRED TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CHANNEL LINING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN BOTH THE CONVEYANCE CHANNEL AND RECEIVING CHANNEL
- 13. WHEN WORK IN A LIVE WATERCOURSE IS PERFORMED, PRECAUTIONS SHALL BE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE ENCROACHMENT, CONTROL SEDIMENT TRANSPORT AND STABILIZE THE WORK AREA TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE DURING CONSTRUCTION. NONERODIBLE MATERIAL SHALL BE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CAUSEWAYS AND COFFERDAMS. EARTHEN FILL MAY BE USED FOR THE STRUCTURES IF ARMORED BY NONERODIBLE COVER MATERIALS.
- 14. WHEN A LIVE WATERCOURSE MUST BE CROSSED BY CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES MORE THAN TWICE IN ANY SIX-MONTH PERIOD, A TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING CONSTRUCTED OF NONERODIBLE MATERIAL SHALL BE PROVIDED.
- 15. ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO WORKING IN OR CROSSING LIVE WATERCOURSES SHALL BE
- 16. THE DEB AND BANKS OF A WATERCOURSE SHALL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY AFTER WORK IN A WATERCOURSE IS COMPLETED.
- 17. WHERE CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE ACCESS ROUTES INTERSECT PAVED PUBLIC ROADS, PROVISIONS SHALL BE MADE TO MINIMIZE THE TRANSPORT OF SEDIMENT BY VEHICULAR TRACKING ONTO THE PAVED SURFACE. WHERE SEDIMENT IS TRANSPORTED ONTO A PUBLIC ROAD SURFACE, THE ROAD SHALL BE CLEANED THOROUGHLY AT THE END OF EACH DAY. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE ROADS BY SHOVELING OR WEEPING AND TRANSPORTED TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DISPOSAL AREA. STREET WASHING SHALL BE ALLOWED ONLY AFTER SEDIMENT IS REMOVED IN THIS MANNER. THIS PROVISION SHALL APPLY TO INDIVIDUAL SUBDIVISION LOTS AS WELL AS TO LARGER LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- 18. ALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER FINAL SITE STABILIZATION OR AFTER THE TEMPORARY MEASURES ARE NO LONGER NEEDED, UNLESS OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED BY THE LOCAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR. TRAPPED SEDIMENT AND THE DISTURBED SOIL AREAS RESULTING FORM THE DISPOSITION OF TEMPORARY MEASURES SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED TO PREVENT FURTHER EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION.
- 19. UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS IN ADDITION TO OTHER APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS, STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS:
 - ONE TIME. B. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACE ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF

A. NO MORE THAN 500 LINEAR FEET OF TRENCH MAY BE OPENED AT

- C. EFFLUENT FROM DEWATERING OPERATIONS SHALL BE FILTERED OR PASSED THROUGH AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE, OR BOTH, AND DISCHARGED IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT ADVERESELY AFFECT FLOWING STREAMS OR OFF-SITE
- PROPERTY. D. MATERIAL USED FOR BACKFILLING TRENCHES SHALL BE PROPERLY COMPACTED IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND PROMOTE STABILIZATION.
- E. RESTABILIZATION SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VIRGINIA DERISION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS. F. APPLICABLE SAFETY REGULATIONS SHALL BE COMPLIED WITH.
- 20. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION OF ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES NOT SHOWN HEREON THAT ARE DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE APPROVING AUTHORITY AND/OR THE SITE INSPECTOR.
- 21. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES DAILY. ANY DAMAGED CONTROLS SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED BY THE CLOSE OF EACH WORKING DAY.

GENERAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

- ES-1: UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED ACCORDING TO MINIMUM STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK AND VIRGINIA REGULATIONS 4VAC50-30 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REGULATIONS.
- ES-2: THE PLAN APPROVING AUTHORITY MUST BE NOTIFIED ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE, ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY, AND ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE FINAL INSPECTION.
- ES-3: ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE PLACED PRIOR TO OR AS THE FIRST STEP IN CLEARING.
- ES-4: A COPY OF THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON THE SITE AT ALL TIMES.
- ES-5: PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OTHER THAN INDICATED ON THESE PLANS (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OFF-SITE BORROW OR WASTE AREAS), THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A SUPPLEMENTARY EROSION CONTROL PLAN TO THE OWNER FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE PLAN APPROVING AUTHORITY.
- ES-6: THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION OF ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES NECESSARY TO PREVENT EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION AS DETERMINED BY THE APPROVING AUTHORITY.
- ES-7: ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO DRAIN TO APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AT ALL TIMES DURING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AND DURING SITE DEVELOPMENT UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION
- ES-8: DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS, WATER WILL BE PUMPED INTO AN APPROVED FILTERING DEVICE. THIS SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FORT BELVOIR DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL TECHNICAL BULLETIN #1: DEWATERING
- ES-9: THE RESPONSIBLE LAND DISTURBER (RLD) SHALL INSPECT ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PERIODICALLY AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF-PRODUCING EVENT. ANY NECESSARY REPAIRS OR CLEANUP TO MAINTAIN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

MINIMUM STANDARDS (PHASE I)

- MS-1: PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION SHALL BE APPLIED TO DENUDED AREAS WITHIN SEVEN DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADE IS REACHED ON ANY PORTION OF THE SITE. TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION SHALL BE APPLIED WITHIN SEVEN DAYS TO DENUDED AREAS THAT MAY NOT BE AT FINAL GRADE BUT WILL REMAIN DORMANT FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS. PERMANENT STABILIZATION SHALL BE APPLIED TO AREAS THAT ARE TO BE LEFT DORMANT FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR.
- MS-2: DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, SOIL STOCK PILES AND BORROW AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED OR PROTECTED WITH SEDIMENT TRAPPING MEASURES. THE APPLICANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TEMPORARY PROTECTION AND PERMANENT STABILIZATION OF ALL SOIL STOCKPILES ON SITE AS WELL AS BORROW AREAS AND SOIL INTENTIONALLY TRANSPORTED FROM THE PROJECT SITE.
- MS-3: A PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER SHALL BE ESTABLISHED ON DENUDED AREAS NOT OTHERWISE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED ESTABLISHED UNTIL A GROUND COVER IS ACHIEVED THAT IS UNIFORM, MATURE ENOUGH TO SURVIVE AND WILL INHIBIT EROSION.
- MS-4: SEDIMENT BASINS AND TRAPS, PERIMETER DIKES, SEDIMENT BARRIERS AND OTHER MEASURES INTENDED TO TRAP SEDIMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS A FIRST STEP IN ANY LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY AND SHALL BE MADE FUNCTIONAL BEFORE UPSLOPE LAND DISTURBANCE TAKES PLACE.
- STRUCTURES SUCH AS DAMS, DIKES AND DIVERSIONS IMMEDIATELY AFTER INSTALLATION. SEDIMENT TRAPS AND SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE DESIGNED AND

MS-5: STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE APPLIED TO EARTHEN

- CONSTRUCTED BASED UPON THE TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA TO BE SERVED BY THE TRAP OR BASIN. A. THE MINIMUM STORAGE CAPACITY OF A SEDIMENT TRAP SHALL
- BE 134 CUBIC YARDS PER ACRE OF DRAINAGE AREA AND THE TRAP SHALL ONLY CONTROL DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN THREE ACRES. B. SURFACE RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS THAT IS COMPRISED OF FLOW FROM DRAINAGE AREAS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO THREE ACRES SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY A SEDIMENT BASIN. THE MINIMUM STORAGE CAPACITY OF A SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL
- BE 134 CUBIC YARDS PER ACRE OF DRAINAGE AREA. THE OUTFALL SYSTEM SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, MAINTAIN THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE BASIN DURING A 25 YEAR STORM OF 24-HOUR DURATION. RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS USED IN RUNOFF CALCULATIONS SHALL CORRESPOND TO A BARE EARTH CONDITION OR THOSE CONDITIONS EXPECTED TO EXIST WHILE
- THE SEDIMENT BASIN IS UTILIZED. MS-7: CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED IN A MANNER THAT WILL MINIMIZE EROSION. SLOPES THAT ARE FOUND TO BE ERODING EXCESSIVELY WITHIN ONE YEAR OF PERMANENT STABILIZATION SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH ADDITIONAL SLOPE STABILIZING MEASURES UNTIL THE PROBLEM IS CORRECTED.
- CONCENTRATED RUNOFF SHALL NOT FLOW DOWN CUT OR FILL SLOPES UNLESS CONTAINED WITHIN AN ADEQUATE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CHANNEL, FLUME OR SLOPE DRAIN STRUCTURE. WHENEVER WATER SEEPS FROM A SLOPE FACE, ADEQUATE
- DRAINAGE OR OTHER PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED. MS-10: ALL STORM SEWER INLETS THAT ARE MADE OPERABLE DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PROTECTED SO THAT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER CANNOT ENTER THE CONVEYANCE SYSTEM WITHOUT FIRST
- BEING FILTERED OR OTHERWISE TREATED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT. MS-11 BEFORE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNELS OR PIPES ARE MADE OPERATIONAL, ADEQUATE OUTLET PROTECTION AND ANY REQUIRED TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CHANNEL LINING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN BOTH THE CONVEYANCE CHANNEL AND RECEIVING CHANNEL.
- MS-12 WHEN WORK IN A LIVE WATERCOURSE IS PERFORMED, PRECAUTIONS SHALL BE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE ENCROACHMENT, CONTROL SEDIMENT TRANSPORT AND STABILIZE THE WORK AREA TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE DURING CONSTRUCTION. NONERODIBLE MATERIAL SHALL BE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CAUSEWAYS AND COFFERDAMS. EARTHEN FILL MAY BE USED FOR THESE STRUCTURES IF ARMORED BY NONERODIBLE COVER MATERIALS.
- MS-13: WHEN A LIVE WATERCOURSE MUST BE CROSSED BY CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES MORE THAN TWICE IN ANY SIX-MONTH PERIOD, A TEMPORARY VEHICULAR STREAM CROSSING CONSTRUCTED OF NONERODIBLE MATERIAL SHALL BE PROVIDED.
- MS-14: ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL CHAPTERS PERTAINING TO WORKING IN OR CROSSING LIVE WATERCOURSES SHALL BE MET.
- MS-15: THE BED AND BANKS OF A WATERCOURSE SHALL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY AFTER WORK IN THE WATERCOURSE IS COMPLETED. MS-16: UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS IN ADDITION TO OTHER
 - A. NO MORE THAN 500 LINEAR FEET OF TRENCH MAY BE OPENED AT B. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF
 - C. EFFLUENT FROM DEWATERING OPERATIONS SHALL BE FILTERED OR PASSED THROUGH AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE, OR BOTH, AND DISCHARGED IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT FLOWING STREAMS OR OFF-SITE
- D. MATERIAL USED FOR BACKFILLING TRENCHES SHALL BE PROPERLY COMPACTED IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND

- PROMOTE STABILIZATION. E. RESTABILIZATION SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE
- WITH THIS CHAPTER F. APPLICABLE SAFETY CHAPTERS SHALL BE COMPLIED WITH. WHERE CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE ACCESS ROUTES INTERSECT PAVED OR PUBLIC ROADS, PROVISIONS SHALL BE MADE TO MINIMIZE THE TRANSPORT OF SEDIMENT BY VEHICULAR TRACKING ONTO THE PAVED SURFACE. WHERE SEDIMENT IS TRANSPORTED ONTO A PAVED OR PUBLIC ROAD SURFACE, THE ROAD SURFACE SHALL BE CLEANED THOROUGHLY AT THE END OF EACH DAY. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE ROADS BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING AND TRANSPORTED TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DISPOSAL AREA. STREET WASHING SHALL BE ALLOWED ONLY AFTER SEDIMENT IS REMOVED IN THIS MANNER. THIS PROVISION SHALL APPLY TO INDIVIDUAL
- ACTIVITIES. MS-18: ALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER FINAL SITE STABILIZATION OR AFTER THE TEMPORARY MEASURES ARE NO LONGER NEEDED. UNLESS OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED BY THE LOCAL PROGRAM VESCP AUTHORITY. TRAPPED SEDIMENT AND THE DISTURBED SOIL AREAS RESULTING FROM THE DISPOSITION OF TEMPORARY MEASURES SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED TO PREVENT FURTHER EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION.

DEVELOPMENT LOTS AS WELL AS TO LARGER LAND-DISTURBING

- MS-19: PROPERTIES AND WATERWAYS DOWNSTREAM FROM DEVELOPMENT SITES SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENT DEPOSITION, EROSION AND DAMAGE DUE TO INCREASES IN VOLUME, VELOCITY AND PEAK FLOW RATE OF STORMWATER RUNOFF FOR THE STATED FREQUENCY STORM OF 24-HOUR DURATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS AND CRITERIA. STREAM RESTORATION AND RELOCATION PROJECTS THAT INCORPORATE NATURAL CHANNEL DESIGN CONCEPTS ARE NOT MAN-MADE CHANNELS AND SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM ANY FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS:
 - A. CONCENTRATED STORMWATER RUNOFF LEAVING A DEVELOPMENT SITE SHALL BE DISCHARGED DIRECTLY INTO AN ADEQUATE NATURAL OR MAN-MADE RECEIVING CHANNEL, PIPE OR STORM SEWER SYSTEM. FOR THOSE SITES WHERE RUNOFF IS DISCHARGED INTO A PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM, DOWNSTREAM STABILITY ANALYSES AT THE OUTFALL OF THE PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM SHALL BE PERFORMED.
 - ADEQUACY OF ALL CHANNELS AND PIPES SHALL BE VERIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:
- 1. THE APPLICANT SHALL DEMONSTRATE THAT THE TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA TO THE POINT OF ANALYSIS WITHIN THE CHANNEL IS ONE HUNDRED TIMES GREATER THAN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA OF THE PROJECT IN QUESTION; OR
 - a. NATURAL CHANNELS SHALL BE ANALYZED BY THE USE OF A TWO-YEAR STORM TO VERIFY THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT OVERTOP CHANNEL BANKS NOR CAUSE EROSION OF CHANNEL BED OR BANKS.
 - b. ALL PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED MAN-MADE CHANNELS SHALL BE ANALYZED BY THE USE OF A TEN-YEAR STORM TO VERIFY THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT OVERTOP ITS BANKS AND BY THE USE OF A TWO-YEAR STORM TO DEMONSTRATE THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT CAUSE EROSION OF CHANNEL BED OR BANKS: AND
 - c. PIPES AND STORM SEWER SYSTEMS SHALL BE ANALYZED BY THE USE OF A TEN-YEAR STORM TO VERIFY THAT STORMWATER WILL BE CONTAINED WITHIN THE PIPE OR

STORM WILL NOT CAUSE EROSION TO CHANNEL THE BED OR

CONSTRUCTED MAN-MADE CHANNELS OR PIPES ARE NOT ADEQUATE, THE APPLICANT SHALL: 1.1.1. IMPROVE THE CHANNELS TO A CONDITION WHERE A TEN-YEAR STORM WILL NOT OVERTOP THE BANKS AND A TWO-YEAR

C. IF EXISTING NATURAL RECEIVING CHANNELS OR PREVIOUSLY

- BANKS; OR 1.1.2. IMPROVE THE PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM TO A CONDITION WHERE THE TEN-YEAR STORM IS CONTAINED WITHIN THE APPURTENANCES;
- 1.1.3. DEVELOP A SITE DESIGN THAT WILL NOT CAUSE THE PRE-DEVELOPMENT PEAK RUNOFF RATE FROM A TWO-YEAR STORM TO INCREASE WHEN RUNOFF OUTFALLS INTO A NATURAL CHANNEL OR WILL NOT CAUSE THE PRE-DEVELOPMENT PEAK RUNOFF RATE FROM A TEN-YEAR STORM TO INCREASE WHEN RUNOFF OUTFALLS INTO A
- MAN-MADE CHANNEL: OR 1.1.4. PROVIDE A COMBINATION OF CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT STORMWATER DETENTION OR OTHER MEASURES WHICH IS SATISFACTORY TO THE PLAN APPROVING VESCP AUTHORITY TO PREVENT DOWNSTREAM EROSION.
- D. THE APPLICANT SHALL PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF PERMISSION TO MAKE THE IMPROVEMENTS. E. ALL HYDROLOGIC ANALYSES SHALL BE BASED ON THE EXISTING

WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS AND THE ULTIMATE

- DEVELOPMENT CONDITION OF THE SUBJECT PROJECT. F. IF THE APPLICANT CHOOSES AN OPTION THAT INCLUDES STORMWATER DETENTION, HE SHALL OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM THE LOCALITY VESCP OF A PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE DETENTION FACILITIES. THE PLAN SHALL SET FORTH THE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FACILITY AND THE
- PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PERFORMING THE MAINTENANCE G. OUTFALL FROM A DETENTION FACILITY SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO A RECEIVING CHANNEL, AND ENERGY DISSIPATORS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE OUTFALL OF ALL DETENTION FACILITIES AS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE A STABILIZED TRANSISTION TRANSITION
- FROM THE FACILITY TO THE RECEIVING CHANNEL. H. ALL ON-SITE CHANNELS MUST BE VERIFIED TO BE ADEQUATE I. INCREASED VOLUMES OF SHEET FLOWS THAT MAY CAUSE EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION ON ADJACENT PROPERTY SHALL BE DIVERTED TO A STABLE OUTLET, ADEQUATE CHANNEL, PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM, OR TO A DETENTION FACILITY.
- J. IN APPLYING THESE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CRITERIA, INDIVIDUAL LOTS OR PARCELS IN A RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED TO BE SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. INSTEAD, THE DEVELOPMENT, AS A WHOLE, SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE A SINGLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. HYDROLOGIC PARAMETERS THAT REFLECT THE ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT CONDITION SHALL BE USED IN ALL ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS.
- K. ALL MEASURES USED TO PROTECT PROPERTIES AND WATERWAYS SHALL BE EMPLOYED IN A MANNER WHICH MINIMIZES IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF RIVERS, STREAMS AND OTHER WATERS OF THE STATE.
- L. ANY PLAN APPROVED PRIOR TO JULY 1, 2014, THAT PROVIDES FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT THAT ADDRESSES ANY FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS SHALL SATISFY THE FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS IF THE PRACTICES ARE DESIGNED TO (I) DETAIN THE WATER QUALITY VOLUME AND TO RELEASE IT OVER 48 HOURS; (II) DETAIN AND RELEASE OVER A 24-HOUR PERIOD THE EXPECTED RAINFALL RESULTING FROM THE ONE YEAR, 24-HOUR STORM; AND (III) REDUCE THE ALLOWABLE PEAK FLOW RATE RESULTING FROM THE 1.5, 2, AND 10-YEAR, 24-HOUR STORMS TO A LEVEL THAT IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE PEAK FLOW RATE FROM THE SITE ASSUMING IT WAS IN A GOOD FORESTED CONDITION, ACHIEVED THROUGH MULTIPLICATION OF THE FORESTED PEAK FLOW RATE BY A REDUCTION FACTOR THAT IS EQUAL TO THE RUNOFF VOLUME FROM THE SITE WHEN IT WAS IN A GOOD FORESTED CONDITION DIVIDED BY THE RUNOFF VOLUME FROM THE SITE IN ITS PROPOSED CONDITION, AND SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM ANY FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND

VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS AS DEFINED IN ANY REGULATIONS PROMULGATED

PURSUANT TO § 10.1-562 OR 10.1-570 OF THE ACT. M. FOR PLANS APPROVED ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 2014, THE FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS OF § 10.1-561 A OF THE ACT AND THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE SATISFIED BY COMPLIANCE WITH WATER QUANTITY REQUIREMENTS IN THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACT (§ 10.1-603.2 ET SEQ. OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA) AND ATTENDANT REGULATIONS, UNLESS SUCH LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 4VAC50-60-48 OF THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

PROGRAM (VSMP) PERMIT REGULATIONS. N. COMPLIANCE WITH THE WATER QUANTITY MINIMUM STANDARDS SET OUT IN 4VAC50-60-66 OF THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (VSMP) PERMIT REGULATIONS SHALL BE DEEMED TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF MINIMUM STANDARD 19.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION:

SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN - PHASE 1:

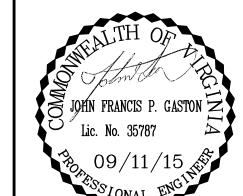
- PERFORM PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE RLD AND FT. BELVOIR DPW-ENRD EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR TO REVIEW LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE, SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION, AND **EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES**
- 2. INSTALL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, SUPER SILT FENCE AND TREE PROTECTION AS SHOWN ON SHEET C2.0.
- 3. ONCE THE SITE INSPECTOR HAS APPROVED THE INSTALLATION OF THE PHASE 1 CONTROLS, BEGIN DEMOLITION OPERATION. CLEAR THE SITE OF VEGETATION AND EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS INDICATED FOR REMOVAL WITHIN THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AS SHOWN ON SHEET C2.0 . PROTECT AND MAINTAIN TREES INDICATED FOR PRESERVATION WITHIN OVERALL LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- 4. ONCE CLEARING AND DEMOLITION WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED. BEGIN GRADING OPERATIONS, INSTALLATION OF UTILITIES AND CONSTRUCTION OF BASKETBALL COURT.
- 5. UTILIZATION OF THE TEMPORARY STOCKPILE AND AND STAGING AREA TO BE USED AS NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION. THESE AREAS ARE TO BE PROTECTED WITH SILT FENCE AND TEMPORARY SEEDING.

SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN - PHASE 2:

- 1. EROSION AND SEDIMENT MEASURES INSTALLED WITH PHASE 1 WILL CONTINUE TO BE UTILIZED IN PHASE 2.
- 2. CONSTRUCT PROPOSED CHANNEL AND INSTALL PERMANENT CHECK DAMS ONCE CHANNEL HAS BEEN EC-2 MATTED AND PERMANENTLY
- 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN AND REPAIR AS NEEDED ANY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AT THE END OF EACH WORKING
- 4. CONTINUE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, INSTALL UTILITIES (ELECTRICAL WATER, STORM SEWER, ETC.) AND PERFORM FINAL GRADING. ALL NEW STORM INLETS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY PROTECTED WITH INLET
- PROTECTION UPON INSTALLATION. 5. TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION SHALL BE PROVIDED ON ALL DENUDED AREAS THAT REMAIN UNIMPROVED FOR LONGER THAN 14
- 6. BIO-RETENTION SHALL BE GRADED, INSTALLED, AND STABILIZED PER THE FINAL DESIGN ONCE ALL AREAS UPSTREAM HAVE BEEN STABILIZED BIO-RETENTION SURFACE AREA TO BE PLANTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LANDSCAPING PLAN ON SHEET L1.0.
- 7. COMPLETE INSTALLATION OF ALL IMPROVEMENTS, FINAL GRADING, PERMANENT STABILIZATION AND LANDSCAPING OF AREAS THAT DO NO INCLUDE CONCRETE AND/OR GRAVEL AREAS. EC-2 MATTING SHALL BE INSTALLED ON ALL SLOPES 3:1 OR GREATER AND PERMANENTLY SEEDED. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE WILL BE REMOVED FOR THE

INSTALLATION OF THE PROPOSED TRAIL.

8. UPON APPROVAL FROM THE FT. BELVOIR DPW-ENRD EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR - AFTER CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS HAVE ENDED AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED. MECHANICAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS (SILT FENCE, INLET PROTECTION, ETC) MAY BE REMOVED.

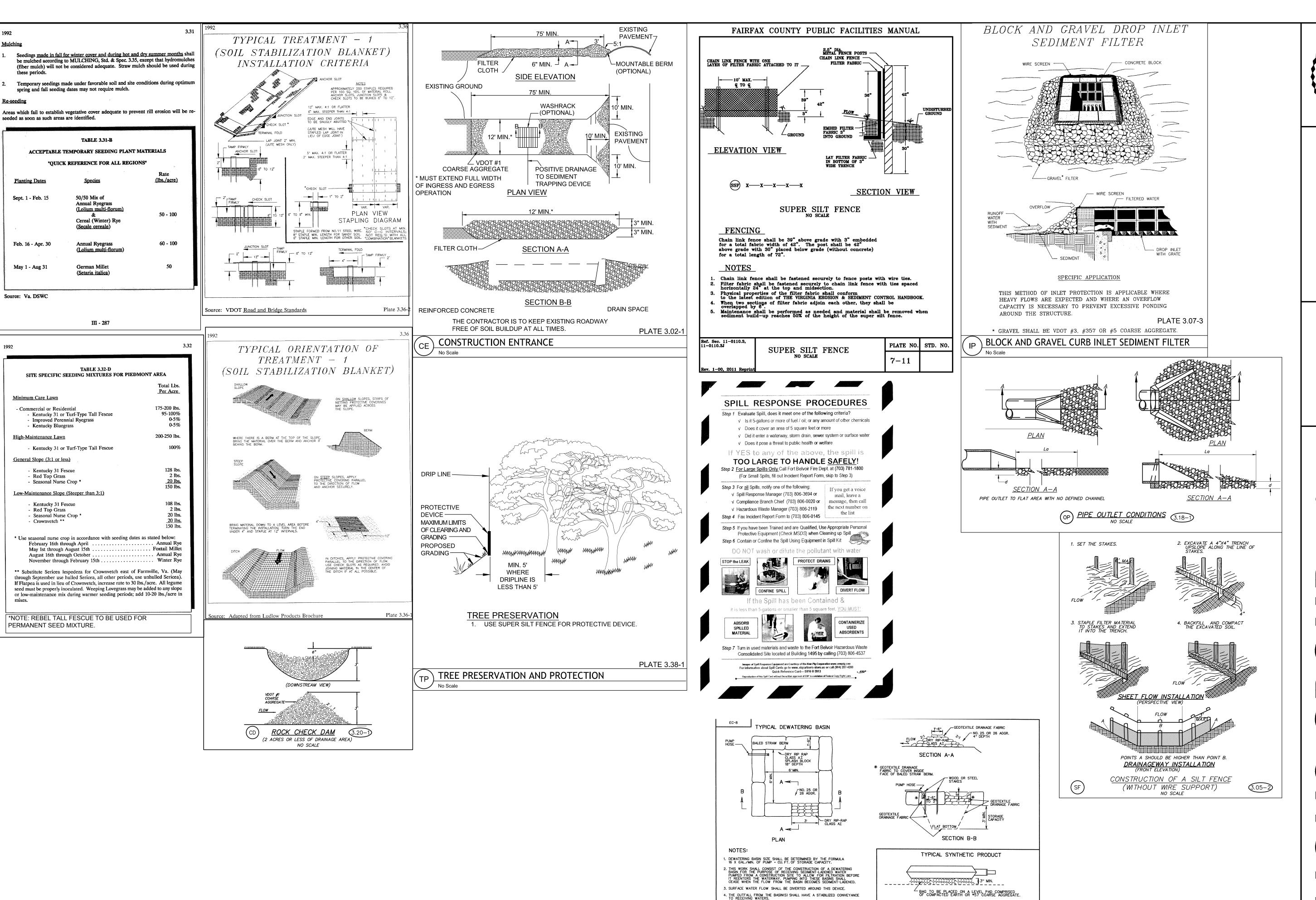


6/23/15 DRAWN BY

DESIGNED BY CHECKED BY

SEE PLAN

36145 SHEET NO.



VDOT

ROAD AND BRIDGE STANDARDS

SHEET 1 OF 1 REVISION DATE

SECTION A-A

DEWATERING BAG

DEWATERING BASIN

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SEWEN IN SPOUT PUMP HOSE -

PIPE CLAMP

SPECIFICATION REFERENCE

seeded as soon as such areas are identified.

Planting Dates

Sept. 1 - Feb. 15

Feb. 16 - Apr. 30

May 1 - Aug 31

Source: Va. DSWC

Minimum Care Lawn

High-Maintenance Lawn

General Slope (3:1 or less)

- Commercial or Residential

Kentucky Bluegrass

- Kentucky 31 Fescue

Seasonal Nurse Crop *

Kentucky 31 Fescue

Seasonal Nurse Crop *

- Red Top Grass

PERMANENT SEED MIXTURE.

Crownvetch **

Low-Maintenance Slope (Steeper than 3:1)

May 1st through August 15th

August 16th through October .

November through February 15th.

- Red Top Grass

- Kentucky 31 or Turf-Type Tall Fescue

- Kentucky 31 or Turf-Type Tall Fescue

Improved Perennial Ryegrass

TABLE 3.31-B

50/50 Mix of

Annual Ryegrass

(Secale cereale)

Annual Ryegrass

German Millet

(Setaria italica)

III - 287

TABLE 3.32-D

Cereal (Winter) Rye

6/23/15 DRAWN BY **DESIGNED BY** CHECKED BY SEE PLAN 7.5

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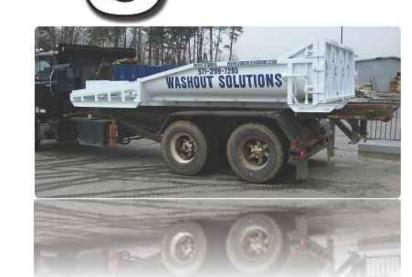
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SCALE

JOB NO. 36145

SHEET NO. C2.3

MASSIOUT SOLUTIONS



Washout Solutions' Container

Washout Solutions water tight bins are delivered to ANY location on a jobsite. Once the bin is set in place, the concrete trucks can washout directly in the bin. When the bins are full, call for a pick up, and we do the rest. No water is left or dumped on site and we are responsible of disposing of the waste water and solid concrete material.

The solid concrete waste is weighed and can contribute to LEED® Materials and Resources credits on a project seeking LEED® certification. The water can be recovered, treated, and used for irrigation or other non potable uses.

SPECIFICATIONS

- Dimensions Ramped- 20'Lx8'VVx2'H
- Rampless- 14'Lx8'Wx2'H **Holding Capacity**
- 5.5 cubic yards, which is the equivalent of 38 ready-mix trucks and 2 pump trucks or 350 cubic yards of poured concrete.





CONTACT US FOR PRICING AND AVAILABILITY 571-269-7295 omerservice@vawashout.com

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NOTE: WASHOUT SOLUTIONS, LLC CONCRETE WASHOUT OR EQUAL AS APPROVED BY FORT BELVOIR DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Stormwater Best Management Practice Concrete Washout

Minimum Measure Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Subcategory Good Housekeeping/Materials Management

Description of Concrete Washout at Construction Sites

Concrete and its ingredients

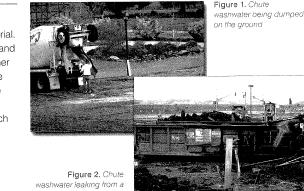
Concrete is a mixture of cement, water, and aggregate material Portland cement is made by heating a mixture of limestone and clay containing oxides of calcium, aluminum, silicon and other metals in a kiln and then pulverizing the resulting clinker. The fine aggregate particles are usually sand. Coarse aggregate is generally gravel or crushed stone. When cement is mixed with water, a chemical reaction called hydration occurs, which produces glue that binds the aggregates together to make concrete.

Concrete washout After concrete is poured at a construction site, the chutes of ready mixed concrete trucks and hoppers of concrete pump trucks must be washed out to remove the remaining concrete

customarily done at the ready mixed batch plants, which are usually off-site facilities, however large or rural construction projects may have on-site batch plants. Cementitious (having

Environmental and Human Health Impacts Best Management Practice Objectives Concrete washout water (or washwater) is a slurry containing toxic metals. It's also caustic and corrosive, having a pH near 12. In comparison, Drano liquid drain cleaner has a pH solids in leak proof containers, so that this caustic material of 13.5. Caustic washwater can harm fish gills and eyes and does not reach the soil surface and then migrate to surface interfere with reproduction. The safe pH ranges for aquatic life waters or into the ground water, and (b) recycle 100 percent

Construction workers should handle wet concrete and washout water with care because it may cause skin irritation and eye damage. If the washwater is dumped on the ground (Fig. 1), it can run off the construction site to adjoining roads and enter roadside storm drains, which discharge to surface waters such as rivers, lakes, or estuaries. The red arrow in Figure 2 points to a ready mixed truck chute that's being washed out into a roll-off bin, which isn't watertight. Leaking washwater, shown in the foreground, will likely follow similar



before it hardens. Equipment such as wheelbarrows and hand paths to nearby surface waters. Rainfall may cause concrete tools also need to be washed down. At the end of each work washout containers that are uncovered to overflow and also day, the drums of concrete trucks must be washed out. This is transport the washwater to surface waters. Rainwater polluted with concrete washwater can percolate down through the soil and alter the soil chemistry, inhibit plant growth, and contaminate the groundwater. Its high pH can increase the properties of cement) washwater and solids also come from the toxicity of other substances in the surface waters and using such construction materials as mortar, plaster, stucco, soils. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the need for better washout management practices.

The best management practice objectives for concrete washout are to (a) collect and retain all the concrete washout water and Chute washout bucket and pump habitats are 6.5 – 9 for freshwater and 6.5 – 8.5 for saltwater. of the collected concrete washout water and solids. Another

rmwater Best Management Practice: Concrete Washout

Wet concrete recycling Builders often order a little more ready mixed concrete than they actually need, so it is common for concrete trucks to

unused concrete can be returned to the ready mixed plant and

After washing out the chute, either (1) used to pour precast concrete products (e.g., highway the driver pumps (yellow barriers, retaining wall blocks, riprap), (2) used to pave the ready mixed plant's yard, (3) washed into a reclaimer, or (4) dumped on an impervious surface and allowed to harden, so it can be crushed and recycled as aggregate. Unused wet concrete should not be dumped on bare ground to harden at construction sites because this can contribute to ground water and surface water contamination.

Washout Containers

Different types of washout containers are available for collecting, retaining, and recycling the washwater and solids from washing down mixed truck chutes and pump truck noppers at construction sites.

mixed truck. If the truck has three chutes, the following

Chute washout box A chute washout box is mounted on the back of the ready

asket near the top of the washout box separates out the coarse aggregates so

the cement plant.

After delivering ready mixed concrete and scraping the last of the customer's concrete down the chute, the driver hangs a washout bucket shown in Figure 8 (see red arrow) on the end of the truck's chute and secures the hose to insure no leaks. The

driver then washes down

the chute into the bucket to remove any cementitious material before it hardens have wet concrete remaining in their drum after a delivery. This

arrow points to the pump)

drum to be returned to the

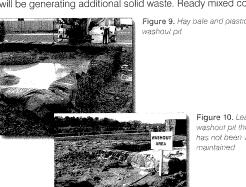
the washwater, sand. and other fine solids from the bucket up into the truck's

ready mixed plant, where it can be washed into a reclaimer A removable screen at the bottom of the washout bucket prevents course aggregate from entering the pump. This course aggregate can also be returned to the plant and added to the coarse aggregate pile to be reused. All the materials are

Hay bale and plastic washout pit

A washout pit made with hay bales and a plastic lining is shown in Figure 9. Such pits can be dug into the ground or built above grade. The plastic lining should be free of tears or holes that would allow the washwater to escape (Fig. 10). After the pit is used to wash down the chutes of multiple ready mixed trucks procedure is used to perform the washout from the top down: and the washwater has evaporated or has been vacuumed off, (1) after the pour is completed, the driver attaches the extension the remaining hardened solids can be broken up and removed chute to the washout box, (2) the driver then rotates the main

chute over the extension chute (Fig. 7) and washes down the plastic lining. If damage occurs, the pit will need to be repaired nopper first then the main chute, (3) finally the driver washes and relined with new plastic. When the hardened solids are down the flop down chute and last the extension chute hanging removed, they may be bound up with the plastic lining and have on the box. All washwater and solids are captured in the box. to be sent to a landfill, rather than recycled. Recyclers usually After the wash down, accept only unmixed material. If the pit is going to be emptied washwater and solids are and repaired more than a few times, the hay bales and plastic returned to the ready mixed will be generating additional solid waste. Ready mixed concrete



should not be placed within 50 feet of storm drains, open ditches, or waterbodies. Appropriate gravel or rock should

iter Best Management Practice: Concrete Washout

facility is not within view from the pour location, signage will be

Concrete washout facilities should be inspected daily and after

repaired promptly. Before heavy rains, the washout container's

Operating and Inspecting Washout

capacity. When the washout container is filled to over

covered to avoid an overflow during the rain storm.

Educating Concrete Subcontractors

with concrete delivery companies.

needed to direct the truck drivers.

NRMCA 2009. Environmental Management in the Ready cover approaches to concrete washout facilities when they are located on undeveloped property. On large sites with extensive Mixed Concrete Industry, 2PEMRM, 1st edition. By Gary M. concrete work, washouts should be placed at multiple locations

Mullins. Silver Springs, MD: National Ready Mixed Concrete

for ease of use by ready mixed truck drivers. If the washout

Websites and Videos Construction Materials Recycling Association

www.concreterecycling.org National Ready Mixed Concrete Association

heavy rains to check for leaks, identify any plastic linings and sidewalls have been damaged by construction activities, and National Ready Mixed Concrete Research and Education determine whether they have been filled to over 75 percent

75 percent of its capacity, the washwater should be vacuumed off or allowed to evaporate to avoid overflows. Then when the Additional information and videos on concrete washout remaining cementitious solids have hardened, they should be containers and systems can be found by a web search for removed and recycled. Damages to the container should be

liquid level should be lowered or the container should be Photograph Credits

Figures 1, 2. Mark Jenkins, Concrete Washout Systems, Inc. Figure 3. Mark Shaw, Ultra Tech International, Inc. Figure 4. Mark Jenkins, Concrete Washout Systems, Inc.

truck drivers aware of washout facility locations and be watchful for improper dumping of cementitious material. In addition, Figure 7. Brad Burke. Innovative Concrete Solutions, LLC concrete washout requirements should be included in contracts Figure 8. Ron Lankester, Enviroguard

Figures 9, 10. Mark Jenkins, Concrete Washout Systems, Inc. Figures 11, 12. Tom Card, RTC Supply Figures 13, 14, 15, Mark Jenkins, Concrete Washout Systems, Inc. Figures 16, 17. Rick Abney Sr., Waste Crete Systems, LLP

Please note that EPA has provided external links because they provide additional information that may be useful or interesting. EPA cannot attest to the accuracy of non-EPA information provided by these third-party websites and does not endorse any non-government organizations or their products or services.

Concrete Washout Materials

objective is to support the diversion of recyclable materials from contacted to inquire landfills. Table 1 shows how concrete washout materials can be about any pretreatment recycled and reused.

Table 1 – Recycling concrete washout materials

Uses of Recycled Materials Reused to washout additional mixer truck chutes or drums Reused as a ready mixed concrete X Xb X Reused as an ingredient of precas concrete products, e.g., highway barriers, retaining wall blocks, riprap Reused as crushed concrete products, e.g., road base or fill eused to pave the yards of ready Returned back to a surface water, . Fine particles of cementitious material (e.g., Portland cement, slag cement, fly ash,

b. Recyclable, if allowed by the concrete quality specifications Treated to reduce the pH and remove metals, so it can be delivered to a munici vastewater treatment plant, where it is treated further and then returned to a natural piles or bins to be reused

Washwater recycling, treatment, disposal Washwater from concrete truck chutes, hand mixers, or other equipment can be passed through a system of weirs or filters to remove solids and then be reused to wash down more chutes and equipment at the construction site or as an ingredient for making additional concrete. A three chamber washout filter is shown in Figure 3. The first

stage collects the coarse aggregate. The middle stage filters out the Figure 3. Concrete washout small grit and sand. The third stage

has an array of tablets that filter out fines and reduces the pH. The filtered washwater is then discharged through a filter sock. An alternative is to pump the washout water out of the washout container (Fig 4) and treat the washwater off site to remove metals and reduce its pH, so it can be delivered to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), also known as a municipal wastewater treatment plant, which provides additional treatment allowing the washwater to be discharged to a surface water. The POTW should be

requirements, i.e., the National Pretreatment Standards for Prohibited Dischargers (40CFR 403. before discharging the washwater to the POTW.

The washwater can also be retained in the washout washout container for treatment and reuse container and allowed to

evaporate, leaving only the hardened cementitious solids to be

Solids recycling The course aggregate materials that are washed off concrete truck chutes into a washout container can be either separated by a screen and placed in aggregate bins to be reused at the construction site or returned to the ready mixed plant and washed into a reclaimer (Fig. 5). When washed out into a reclaimer, the fine and course aggregates are separated out

and placed in different in making fresh concrete. Reclaimers with settling tanks separate cement ines from the washwater, and these fines can also be used in new concrete unless prohibited by the user's concrete quality out into a reclaimer specifications.



e found at municipal

solid waste disposal

construction sites.

When the washwater in a construction site concrete washout ontainer has been removed or allowed to evaporate, the hardened concrete that remains can be crushed (Fig. 6) and reused as a construction material. It makes an excellent aggregate for road base and can be used as fill at the construction site or delivered to a recycler.



Hardened concrete recycling

Metal washout container The metal roll-off bin (Fig. 13) is designed to securely contain concrete washwater and solids and is portable and reusable. It also has a ramp that allows concrete pump trucks to wash out their hoppers (Fig. 14). Roll-off providers offer recycling services, such as, picking up the roll-off bins after the washwater has evaporated and the solids have hardened,

replacing them with empty washout bins, and delivering the hardened concrete to a recycler (Fig. 15), rather than a landfill. Some providers will vacuum off the washwater, treat it to remove metals ar reduce the pH, deliver it to a

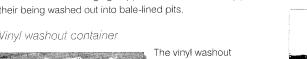
for additional treatment and into a roil-off bit.

trucks can use hay bale washout pits, but concrete pump subsequent discharge to a surface water. Everything is recycled trucks have a low hanging hopper in the back that may prevent or treated sufficiently to be returned to a natural surface water.

accompanied by an onsite washwater treatment unit, which

reduces the pH and uses a forced weir tank system to remove

he coarse aggregate, fine aggregate, and cement fines. The



they can be placed in a bin for reuse either at the

construction site or back at

ontainer (Fig. 11) is

ortable, reusable, and asier to install than a nav bale washout pit.

The biodegradable filter

bag (Fig. 12) assists in extracting the concrete solids and prolongs the life of the vinyl container. When the bag is lifted, the water is filtered out and the remaining concrete solids and the bag can be disposed of together in a landfill, or the hardened concrete can be delivered to a recycler. After the solids have been removed several times and the container is full of washwater, the washwater can be allowed to evaporate, so the container can be reused. The Another metal, portable, washout container, which has a

washwater can be removed more quickly by placing another rain cover to prevent overflowing, is shown in Figure 16. It is filter bag in the container and spreading water gelling granules evenly across the water. In about five minutes, the water in the filter bag will turn into a gel that can be removed with the bag. Then the gel and filter bag can be disposed to together.

he construction site to wash Figure 12. Extracting the concrete truck chutes

out other mixer and equipment. Figure 16. Washout container with a rain cover and allowed to harden

hen be reused a

The solids are onsite washwater treatment together and can be taken to a concrete recycler (Fig. 17) to be crushed and used as road base or aggregate for making precast

products, such as

retaining wall blocks. All

Figure 17. Delivering hardened concrete materials are recycled. to a recycler

Siting Washout Facilities

Concrete washout facilities, such as washout pits and vinyl or metal washout containers, should be placed in locations that provide convenient access to concrete trucks, preferably wastewater treatment plant Figure 13. Mixer truck being washed out near the area where concrete is being poured. However they

www.rmc-foundation.org The construction site superintendent should make ready mixed Figure 5. Christopher Crouch, CCI Consulting Figure 6. William Turley, Construction Materials Recycling Association

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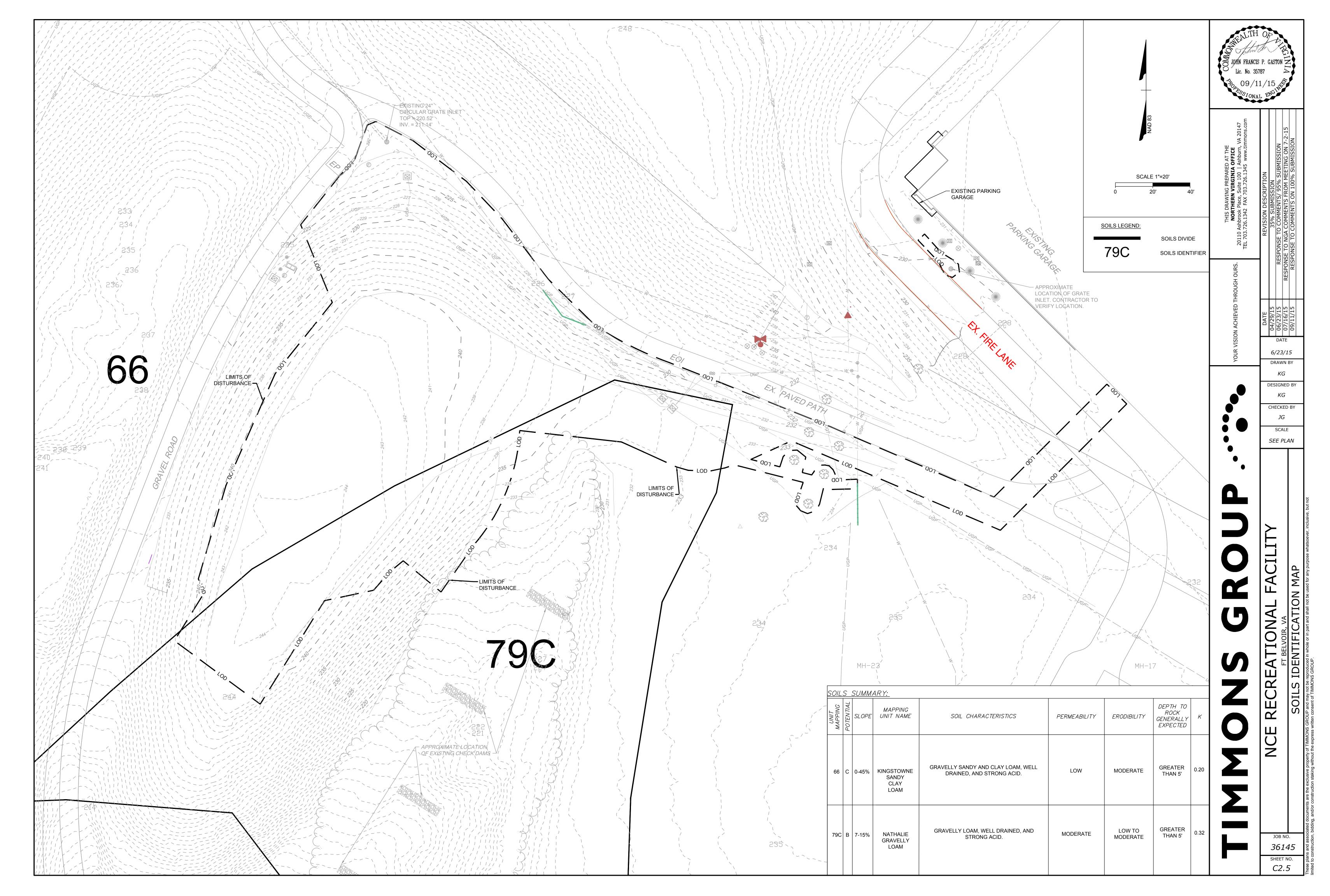
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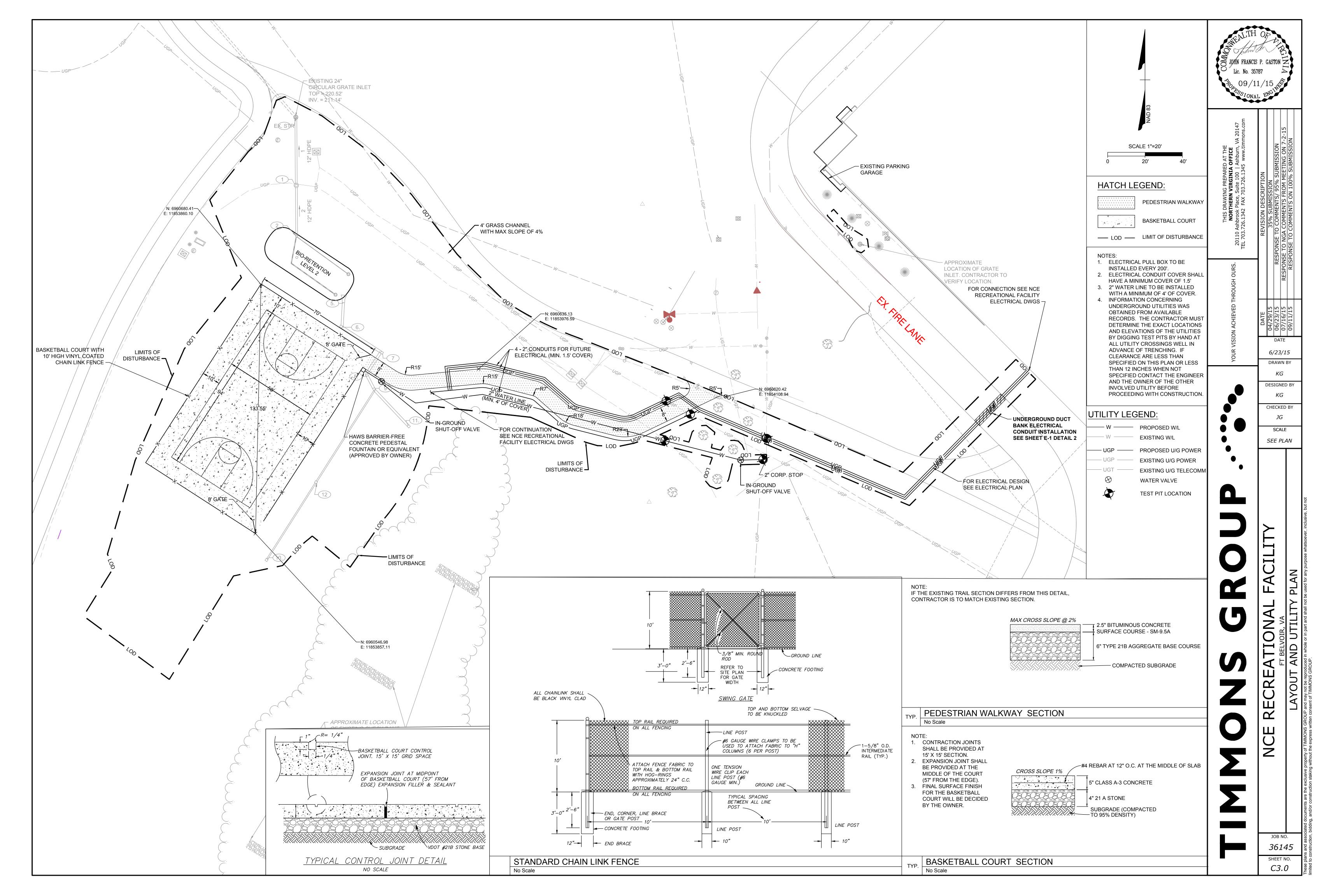
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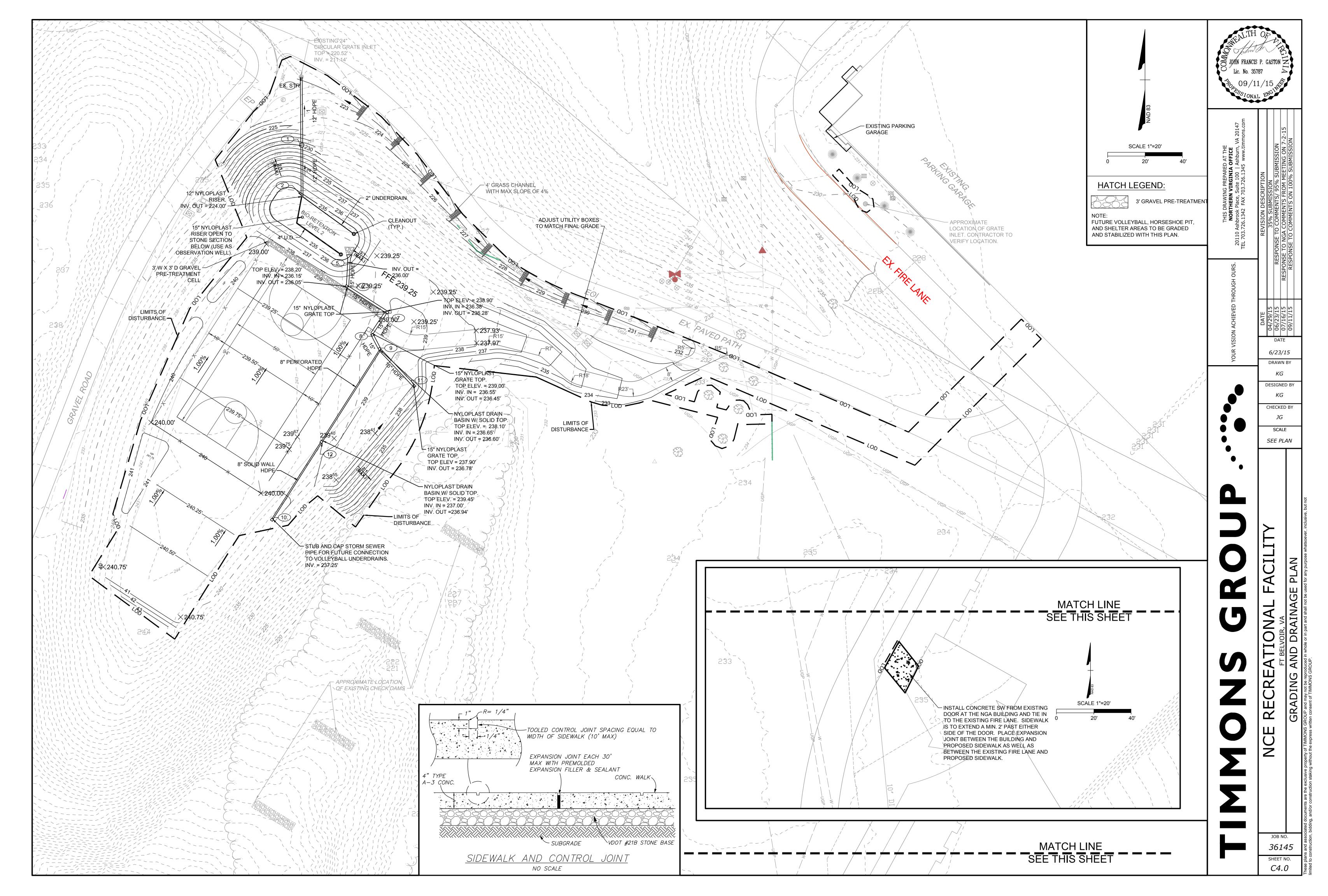
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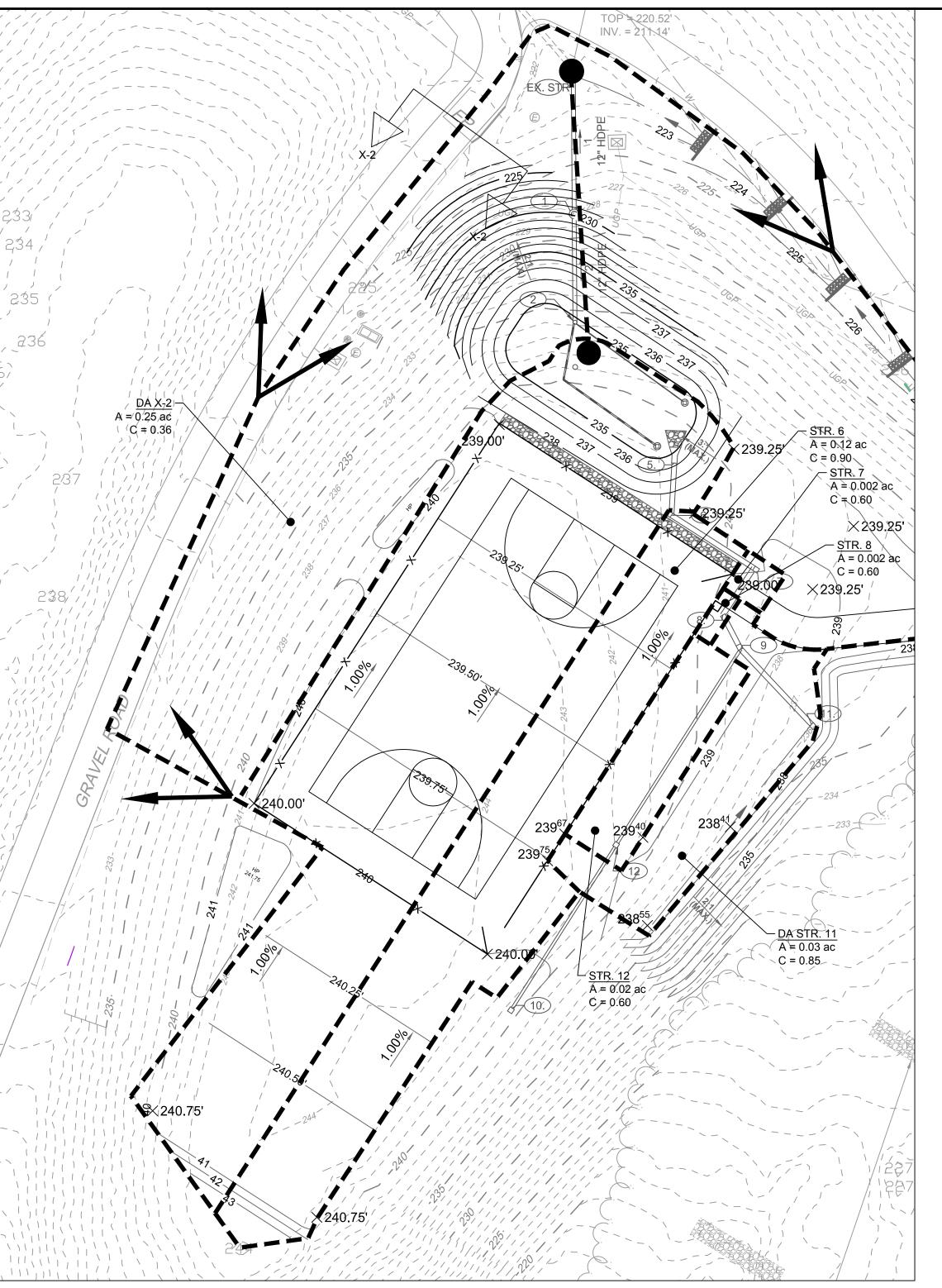
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	Worksheet for D	ITCH X-	2 (2 YEAR)	
Project Description				
Friction Method	Manning Formula			
Solve For	Normal Depth			
Input Data				
Channel Slope		0.04500	ft/ft	
Discharge		0.46	ft³/s	
Section Definitions				

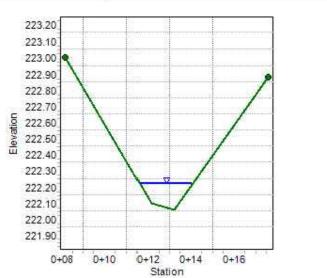
Station (ft)		Elevation (ft)	
	0+08		223.
	0+12		222.
	0+13		222.
	0+18		222.

Roughness Segment Definitions

Start Station	Endin	g Station		Roughness Coefficient	t
(0+08, 2	23.00)	(0+18	, 222.88)		0.0
Options					
Current Rougnness Weignted Method Open Channel Weighting Method Closed Channel Weighting Method	Pavlovskii's Method Pavlovskii's Method Pavlovskii's Method				
Results					
Normal Depth Elevation Range	222.06 to 223.00 ft	0.16	ft		
Flow Area Wetted Perimeter		0.24 2.45	• •		
Hydraulic Radius		0.10			
Top Width Normal Depth		2.42 0.16			
Critical Depth		0.16	ft		
Critical Slope		0.03875	ft/ft		

	Worksheet for I	DITCH X-2	2 (2 YEAR)
Results			
Velocity		1.91	ft/s
Velocity Head		0.06	ft
Specific Energy		0.21	ft
Froude Number		1.07	
Flow Type	Supercritical		
GVF Input Data			
Downstream Depth		0.00	ft
Length		0.00	ft
Number Of Steps		0	
GVF Output Data			
Upstream Depth		0.00	ft
Profile Description			
Profile Headloss		0.00	ft
Downstream Velocity		Infinity	ft/s
Upstream Velocity		Infinity	ft/s
Normal Depth		0.16	ft
Critical Depth		0.16	ft
Channel Slope		0.04500	ft/ft
Critical Slope		0.03875	ft/ft

	Cross Section for	DITCH >	K-2 (2 YEAR)
Project Description			
Friction Method	Manning Formula		
Solve For	Normal Depth		
Input Data			
Channel Slope		0.04500	t/t
Normal Depth		0.16	it
Discharge		0.46	ft*/s
Cross Section Image			



Worksheet for DITCH X-2 (10 YEAR) Project Description Friction Method Manning Formula Solve For Normal Depth Input Data 0.04500 ft/ft Channel Slope 0.62 ft³/s Discharge

Station (ft)		Elevation (ft)
	0.00	000.00
	0+08	223.00
	0+12	222.10
	0+13	222.06
	0+18	222.88

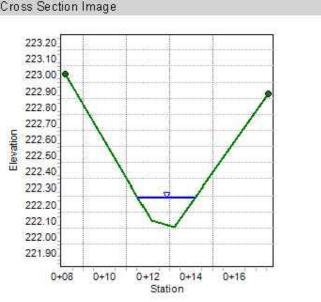
Roughness Segment Definitions

Section Definitions

Start Station	End	ing Station		Roughness Coefficient	
(0+08, 2	23.00)	(0+18	, 222.88)		
Options					
Current Roughness Weighted Method	Pavlovskii's Method				
Open Channel Weighting Method	Pavlovskii's Method				
Closed Channel Weighting Method	Pavlovskii's Method				
Results					
Normal Depth		0.18	ft		
Elevation Range	222.06 to 223.00 ft				
Flow Area		0.30	ft²		
Wetted Perimeter		2.67	ft		
Hydraulic Radius		0.11	ft		
Top Width		2.64	ft		
Normal Depth		0.18	ft		
Critical Depth		0.19	ft		
Critical Slope		0.03710	ft/ft		

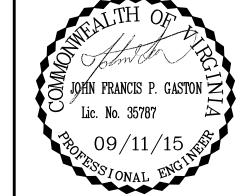
	Worksheet for DITCH X-2 (10 YEAR)	
Results		
Velocity	2.09 ft/s	
Velocity Head	0.07 ft	
Specific Energy	0.25 ft	
Froude Number	1.10	
Flow Type	Supercritical	
GVF Input Data		
Downstream Depth	0.00 ft	
Length	0.00 ft	
Number Of Steps	0	
GVF Output Data		
Upstream Depth	0.00 ft	
Profile Description		
Profile Headloss	0.00 ft	
Downstream Velocity	Infinity ft/s	
Upstream Velocity	Infinity ft/s	
Normal Depth	0.18 ft	
Critical Depth	0.19 ft	
Channel Slope	0.04500 ft/ft	
Critical Slope	0.03710 ft/ft	

Cross Section for DITCH X-2 (10 YEAR)					
Project Description					
Friction Method	Manning Formula				
Solve For	Normal Depth				
Input Data					
Channel Slope	0.0450	00 ft/ft			
Normal Depth	0.1	18 ft			
Discharge	0.6	52 ft³/s			



- 1. RAINFALL INTENSITY VALUES BASED OFF OF NOAA ATLAS 14 POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY. THE 1 EAR, 2 YEAR, AND 10 YEAR INTENSITY VALUES ARE
- 4.30, 5.15, AND 6.84 INCHES PER HOUR.

 2. ALL INLET WEIGHTED DRAINAGE AREA COEFFICIENTS ACCOUNT FOR FUTURE DEVELOPED LAND USE.



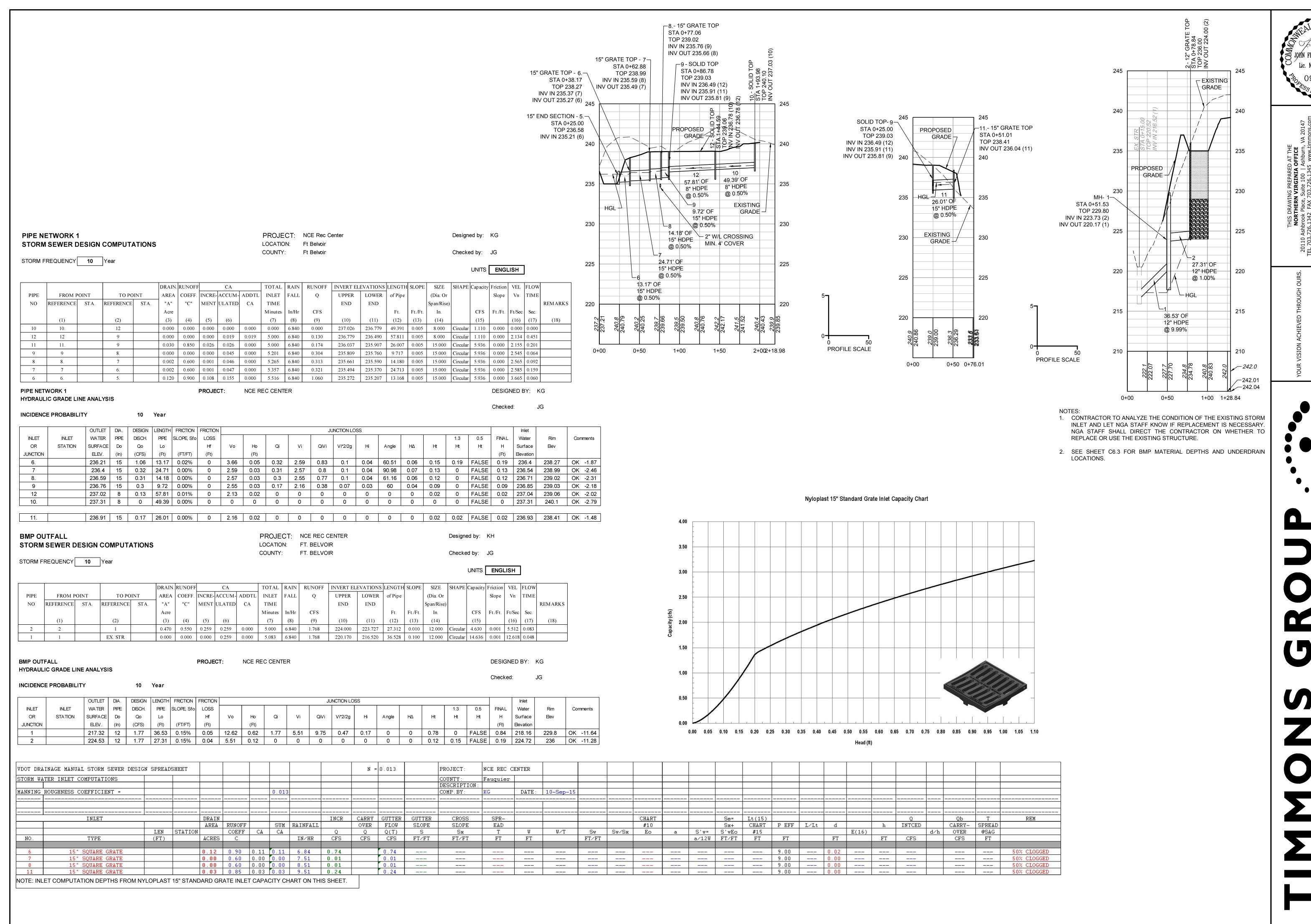
:e, Suite 100 Ashburn, VA 20147 X 703.726.1345 www.timmons.com
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S/ 85% SUBMISSION
FROM MEETING ON 7-2-15
ON 100% SUBMISSION

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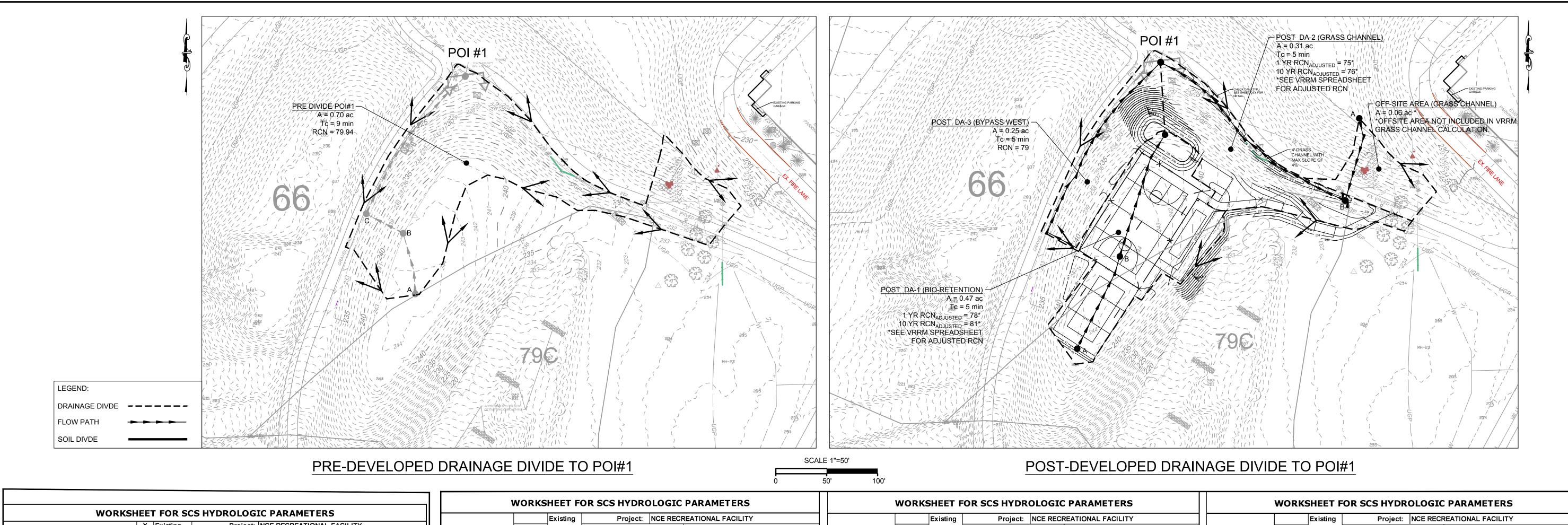
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SCALE SEE PLAN

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36145 SHEET NO. C4.2



NOTE: THE 1 AND 10 YEAR POST DEVELOPED PEAK DISCHARGES WERE CALCULATED WITH BENTLEY POND PACK SOFTWARE USING THE ADJUSTED RCN VALUE FROM THE VIRGINIA RUN-OFF REDUCTION METHOD SPREADSHEET. PLEASE SEE SHEET C5.1 FOR PEAK DISCHARGE

SUMMARIES AND C6.1 FOR REDUCED RCN VALUES.

	WORKS	HEET FOR S	CS HYDR	ROLOG	IC PAR	AMETE	RS		
		X Existing		Project:	NCE REC	REATION	AL FACI	LITY	
Site Condi	itions:	Proposed		Subarea	Number:	PRE DIV	IDE POI	#1	
		X Existing		By:	KG				
On-Site La	and Use:	Proposed		Date:	07.15.15				
		· · ·	1						
		RUNOF	F CURVE	NUMB	ER				
Soil		Land Use or	Zoning				Area	RCN	RCN x
Group							(acres)		Area
Onsite Drai	inage Divide (LOC)		-						
	HSG			Cover					
66	С		Open Space				0.65	79	51.35
79C	В		Open Space		tion		0.01	69	0.69
							$\alpha \alpha a =$	98	3.92
IMP Total Area	0.70	ac 0.001	I sq. mi	rvious		Weighte	0.04 d RCN [79.9	0.02
	0.70	ac 0.001	l sq. mi			Weighte			0.02
	0.70 Type of Flow		I sq. mi ICENTRA	TION Slope	Area (sf)	Wet P	d RCN		0.02
Total Area		TIME OF CON	sq. mi	TION	Area (sf)	Wet P	d RCN	79.9	0.02
Total Area	Type of Flow	TIME OF CON	I sq. mi ICENTRA	TION Slope	(sf)	Wet P (ft)	Velocit y (fps)	79.9	0.02
Total Area	Type of Flow Sheet Flow (P ₂	TIME OF CON n 2= 3.20 in.)	I sq. mi ICENTRA Length (ft)	TION Slope (ft/ft)	(sf)	Wet P (ft)	Velocit y (fps)	79.9 Tc (hrs)	0.02
Total Area	Type of Flow Sheet Flow (P ₂	TIME OF CON n 2= 3.20 in.)	I sq. mi ICENTRA Length (ft)	TION Slope (ft/ft)	(sf)	Wet P (ft)	Velocit y (fps)	79.9 Tc (hrs)	0.02
ID	Type of Flow Sheet Flow (P ₂	TIME OF CON n 2= 3.20 in.)	I sq. mi ICENTRA Length (ft)	TION Slope (ft/ft)	(sf)	Wet P (ft) 0.007 (nL (P ₂) ^{0.5} S ⁰	Velocit y (fps)	79.9 Tc (hrs) 0.14	0.02
ID	Type of Flow Sheet Flow (P ₂ Grass: Dense grass	n 2= 3.20 in.) 0.24	I sq. mi ICENTRA Length (ft)	Slope (ft/ft)	(sf)	Wet P (ft)	Velocit y (fps)	79.9 Tc (hrs)	0.02
ID A Shallow Co	Type of Flow Sheet Flow (P2 Grass: Dense grass oncentrated Dense Grass	TIME OF CON n 2= 3.20 in.)	Length (ft)	TION Slope (ft/ft)	(sf)	Wet P (ft) 0.007 (nL (P ₂) ^{0.5} S ⁰	Velocit y (fps)	79.9 Tc (hrs) 0.14	0.02
ID A Shallow Co B Channel Flo	Type of Flow Sheet Flow (P2 Grass: Dense grass oncentrated Dense Grass	n 2= 3.20 in.) 0.24	Length (ft)	Slope (ft/ft)	(sf)	Wet P (ft) 0.007 (nL (P ₂) ^{0.5} S ⁰	Velocit y (fps) $T_{t}=L/3$ 9.00 $T_{t}=L/3$ 3.80	79.9 Tc (hrs) 0.14 3600V) 0.001 3600V) 0.01	0.02
ID A Shallow Co B Channel Flo	Type of Flow Sheet Flow (P2 Grass: Dense grass oncentrated Dense Grass ow	n = 3.20 in.) 0.24	Length (ft)	TION Slope (ft/ft) 0.03 0.33	(sf) $T_{t=}$ Fig. 3.	Wet P (ft) 0.007 (nL (P ₂) ^{0.5} S ⁰	Velocit y (fps) $T_{t}=L/3$ 9.00 $T_{t}=L/3$ 3.80	79.9 Tc (hrs) 0.14 3600V) 0.001 3600V)	0.02

NOTE: THE 1 AND 10 YEAR PRE DEVELOPED PEAK DISCHARGES WERE CALCULATED WITH BENTLEY POND PACK SOFTWARE USING THE ABOVE TR-55 INFORMATION. PLEASE SEE SHEET C5.1 FOR PRE-DEVELOPED PEAK DISCHARGE INFORMATION.

Existing By: KG No.Site Land Use: X Proposed Date: 7/14/2015 Time Of CONCENTRATION Existing By: EA No.Site Land Use: X Proposed Date: 6/23/2015 No.Site Land Use: X Proposed Date: Area No.Site Land Use: X Proposed Date: Date: Date: Date: Date: Date: Date:	Area RCN Facres) 0.25 79
	Area RCN F (acres) 0.25 79
Sile Land Use X Proposed Date 7/14/2015	0.25 79 =
RUNOFF CURVE NUMBER	0.25 79 =
Soli	0.25 79 =
Group	0.25 79
MSG	0.25 79
HSG Land Cover	=
C Open space - fair condition O, 10 79 7.9	=
Figure F	=
MP	= 79.00
Total Area 0.47 ac 0.001 sq. mi Weighted RCN = 89.64 78.00 31.00 sq. mi Weighted RCN = 1 YR VRRM ADJUSTED R	= N = 79.00
Since Sinc	
Time of Concentration Time of Concentration Time of Concentration Time of Flow Time of	l
Type of Flow n Length Slope Area Wet P Velocity (ft) (
A Sand 0.029 100 0.01 Tt= 0.007 (nL) ^{0.8} 0.08 A Grass: Dense grass 0.025 85 0.01 Tt= 0.007 (nL) ^{0.8} 0.06 A Grass: Dense grass 0.025 100 0.01 Tt= 0.007 (nL) ^{0.8}	relocity (fps) Tc (hrs)
77 Grade: Baried grade 6.626 160 6.61 112 6.667 (112)	
	0.07
hallow Concentrated Fig. 3.1, TR-55 T _t =L/3600V) Shallow Concentrated Fig. 3.1, TR-55 T _t =L/3600V) Shallow Concentrated Fig. 3.1, TR-55	T _t =L/3600V)
B Asphalt 0.013 128 0.005 1.40 0.025	
nannel Flow T _t =L/3600V) Channel Flow Channel Flow	T _t =L/3600V)
C Dense Grass 0.013 230 B Dense Grass 0.025	0.01
Die Flow T _t =L/3600V) Pipe Flow Pipe Flow	T _t =L/3600V)

CHANNEL & FLOOD PROTECTION NARRATIVE:

- THE PROJECT IS LOCATED ON THE EXISTING NGA FORT BELVOIR FACILITY IN FORT BELVOIR, VA. THE TOTAL SITE DISTURBANCE IS 0.96 ACRES AND THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2011 VIRGINIA CODE AND THE 2011 VIRGINIA BMP CLEARINGHOUSE.
- THE EXISTING SITE DRAINS TO A STRUCTURE LOCATED AT THE NORTH WEST CORNER OF THE PROPERTY. THIS SITE WILL BE DEVELOPED WITH A BASKETBALL COURT AND CONCRETE WALKWAY. THE OVERALL PROJECT TO BE BUILT AT A LATER DATE WILL ENTAIL ADDING A VOLLEYBALL COURT, HORSESHOE PIT, AND SHELTER. THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND BMP REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE ADDITIONAL AMENITIES EVEN THOUGH THEY WILL NOT BE BUILT WITH THIS PROJECT.
- THE SITE CHANNEL PROTECTION HAS BEEN ANALYZED TO A MANMADE STORMWATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM (9 VAC 25-870-66 B 3). THE PEAK DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN ANALYZED USING THE ENERGY BALANCE METHODOLOGY TO REDUCE THE POST DEVELOPED PEAK DISCHARGE TO WHAT IS REQUIRED BY THE ENERGY BALANCE EQUATION. THE SITE IS UTILIZING A LEVEL 2 BIO-RETENTION FACILITY AND GRASS CHANNEL TO REDUCE THE CURVE NUMBERS OF THE PROPOSED SITE AND REDUCE THE 1 YEAR POST DEVELOPED PEAK DISCHARGE. THE 1 YEAR PEAK DISCHARGE REQUIRED BY THE ENERGY BALANCE EQUATION IS 0.92 CFS AND THE POST DEVELOPED PEAK DISCHARGE IS 0.87 CFS, THUS MEETING THE ENERGY BALANCE EQUATION. THE BIO-RETENTION WAS ROUTED ACCOUNTING FOR STONE STORAGE UNDER THE BIO-RETENTION UTILIZING BENTLEY POND PACK SOFTWARE. THE 1 YEAR PRE AND POST DEVELOPED HYDROLOGY CALCULATIONS CAN BE FOUND ON SHEET C5.0 AND C5.1.
- THE FLOOD PROTECTION HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDING WITH (9 VAC 25-870-66 C. WATER QUANTITY) TO REDUCE THE POST DEVELOPED 10 YEAR PEAK DISCHARGE TO LESS THAN THE 10 YEAR PRE DEVELOPED PEAK DISCHARGE. THE EXISTING STORM SYSTEM DOES NOT CURRENTLY EXPERIENCE LOCALIZED FLOODING, THEREFORE THE PROPOSED BIO-RETENTION HAS BEEN ROUTED TO RELEASE THE 10 YEAR PEAK DISCHARGE LESS THAN THE PRE DEVELOPED. IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE FLOW, STORAGE HAS BEEN PROVIDED IN THE STONE SECTION UNDERNEATH THE BIO-RETENTION. THE PRE AND POST DEVELOPED PEAK DISCHARGES ARE 2.94 CFS AND 2.84 CFS, RESPECTIVELY. PLEASE SEE SHEET C5.0-C5.1 FOR THE 10 YEAR PRE AND POST DEVELOPED HYDROLOGY CALCULATIONS.

IN CONCLUSION, THE SITE ENERGY BALANCE HAS BEEN MET FOR THE POST DEVELOPED 1 YEAR DESIGN PEAK DISCHARGE. THE 10 YEAR POST DEVELOPED PEAK DISCHARGE HAS BEEN REDUCED TO LESS THAN THE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITION, THEREFORE MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE 2011 VA CODE AND 2011 BMP CLEARING HOUSE.

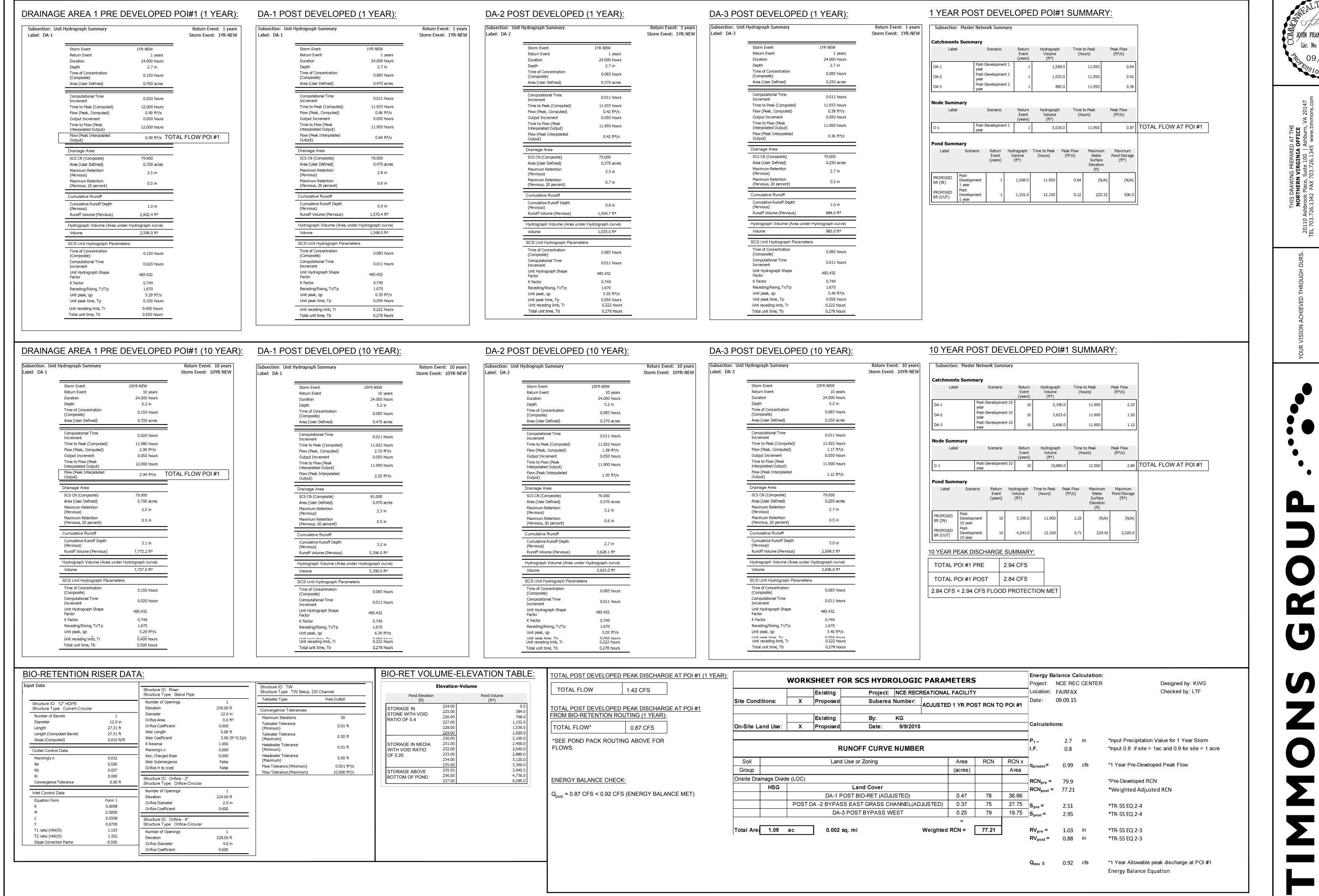
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JOHN FRANCIS P. GASTON :

DATE 6/23/15 DRAWN BY

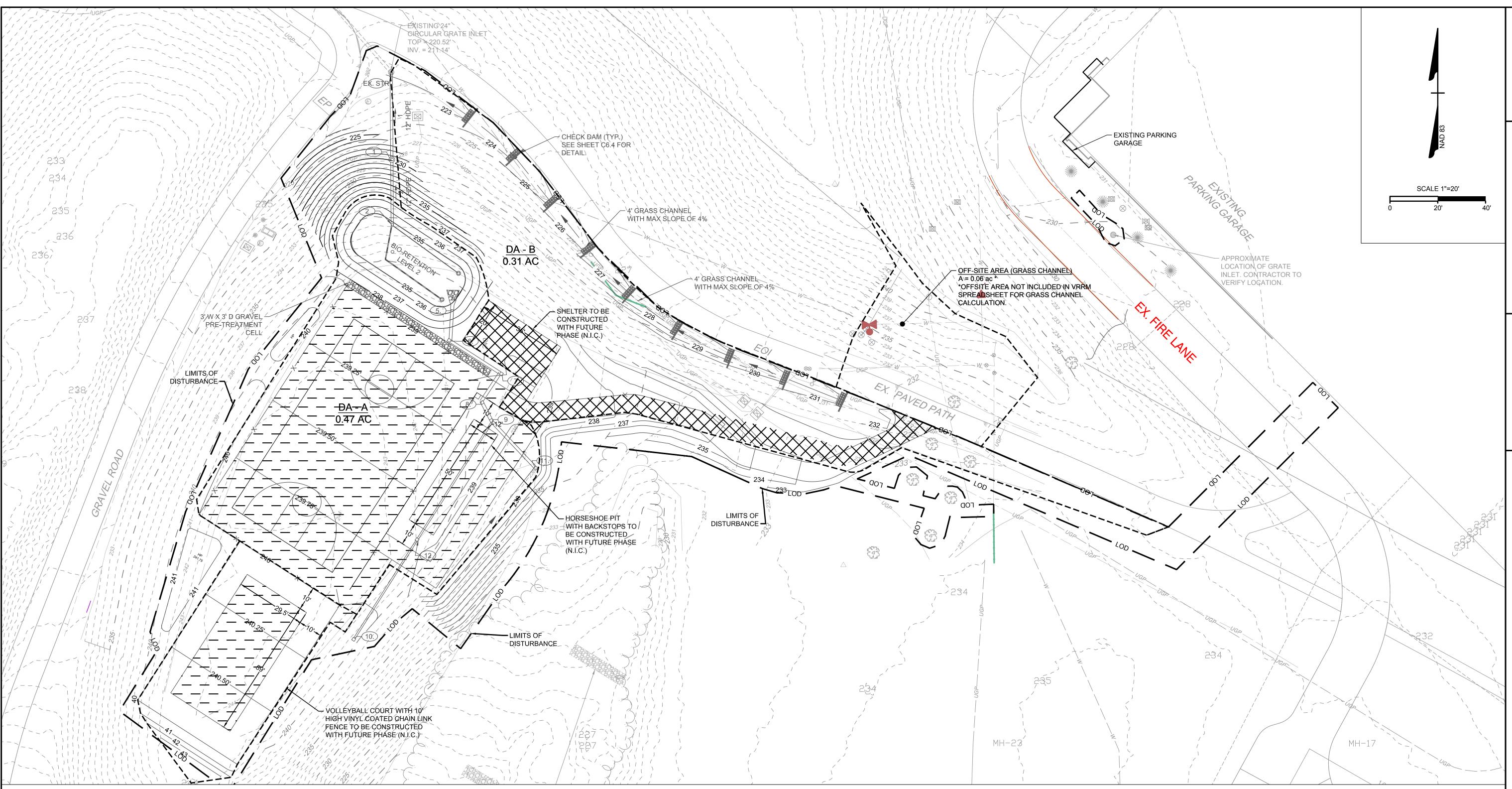
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JOB NO. 36145 SHEET NO. C5.1



SITE BMP NARRATIVE:

THIS EXISTING PROJECT CONSISTS OF 0.04 ACRES OF IMPERVIOUS AREA. THE SITE IS LOCATED ON A HIGH POINT WITH THE POI(POINTS OF INTEREST) LOCATED DOWNGRADE AT THE EXISTING DRAINAGE INLET TO THE NORTH WEST. THE TOTAL APPLICABLE AREA FOR CONSTRUCTION IS 0.96 ACRES.

THIS PROJECT WILL ENTAIL DEVELOPING A BASKETBALL COURT WITH A WALKWAY. THE SITE HAS BEEN ANALYZED FOR THE TOTAL FUTURE DEVELOPMENT TO ACCOUNT FOR THE ADDITION OF A A VOLLEYBALL COURT, HORSESHOE PIT, AND SHELTER. THE PROPOSED SITE WILL INCREASE THE TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA TO 0.36 ACRES, AN INCREASE OF 0.32 ACRES OF IMPERVIOUS FROM PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITION.

THE BMP REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN ANALYZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VIRGINIA RUNOFF REDUCTION COMPLIANCE SPREADSHEET FOR RE-DEVELOPMENT. THE TOTAL PHOSPHORUS LOAD REDUCTION REQUIRED IS 0.60 LBS/YR. IN ORDER TO MEET THIS REQUIREMENT, A LEVEL 2 BIO-RETENTION AND GRASS CHANNEL HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

DRAINAGE AREA A:

DRAINAGE AREA A HAS A TOTAL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA OF 0.47 ACRES OF WHICH 0.30 ACRES IS IMPERVIOUS. FROM THE POST DEVELOPED TREATMENT VOLUME OF 1159 CF, A SURFACE AREA OF 960 SF HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE BIO-RETENTION (SHEET C6.3). THIS FACILITY REMOVES A TOTAL OF 0.65 LBS OF PHOSPHORUS PER YEAR.

DRAINAGE AREA B:

DRAINAGE AREA B HAS A TOTAL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA OF 0.31 ACRES OF WHICH 0.04 ACRES IS IMPERVIOUS. FROM THE POST DEVELOPED TREATMENT VOLUME OF 352 CF A GRASS CHANNEL HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO TREAT 0.05 LBS OF PHOSPHORUS PER YEAR. PLEASE NOTE THAT 0.06 ACRES OF OFFSITE AREA HAS NOT BEEN ADDED TO THE VRRM SPREADSHEET FOR REMOVAL PURPOSES BECAUSE THE AREA IS NOT CONTROLLED WITH THIS PROJECT. FOR DESIGN PURPOSES OF THE GRASS CHANNEL, THE TOTAL AREA OF 0.37 ACRES HAS BEEN USED IN THE VELOCITY AND FLOW REQUIREMENTS.

SUMMARY(SEE SHEET C6.1 FOR VRRM SPREADSHEETS):

REQUIRED REMOVAL = 0.60 LBS/YR

TOTAL REMOVED = 0.71 LBS/YR

0.71 LBS/YR > 0.60 LBS/YEAR (TARGET REDUCTION MET)

BMP SUMMARY	
APPLICABLE AREA (LOC)	0.96 ACRES
PRE-DEVELOPED IMPERVIOUS COVER	0.04 ACRES
POST-DEVELOPED IMPERVIOUS COVER	0.36 ACRES
POST DEVELOPED IMPERVIOUS DRAINAGE TO BIORETENTION	0.30 ACRES
POST DEVELOPED IMPERVIOUS DRAINING TO GRASS CHANNEL	0.04 ACRES

NOTE: SEE SHEETS C6.1-C6.2 FOR VIRGINIA RUN-OFF REDUCTION SPREADSHEETS FOR QUALITY REMOVAL COMPLIANCE.

HATCH LEGEND:	
	PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA TO GRASS CHANNEL
	PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS TO BIO-RETENTION
NOTE: NON-HATCH	HED AREAS WITHIN LOC ARE MANAGED TURF.
LEGEND:	
— -LOD — —	LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION (APPLICABLE AREA)
	DRAINAGE DIVIDE LINE TO BMP's

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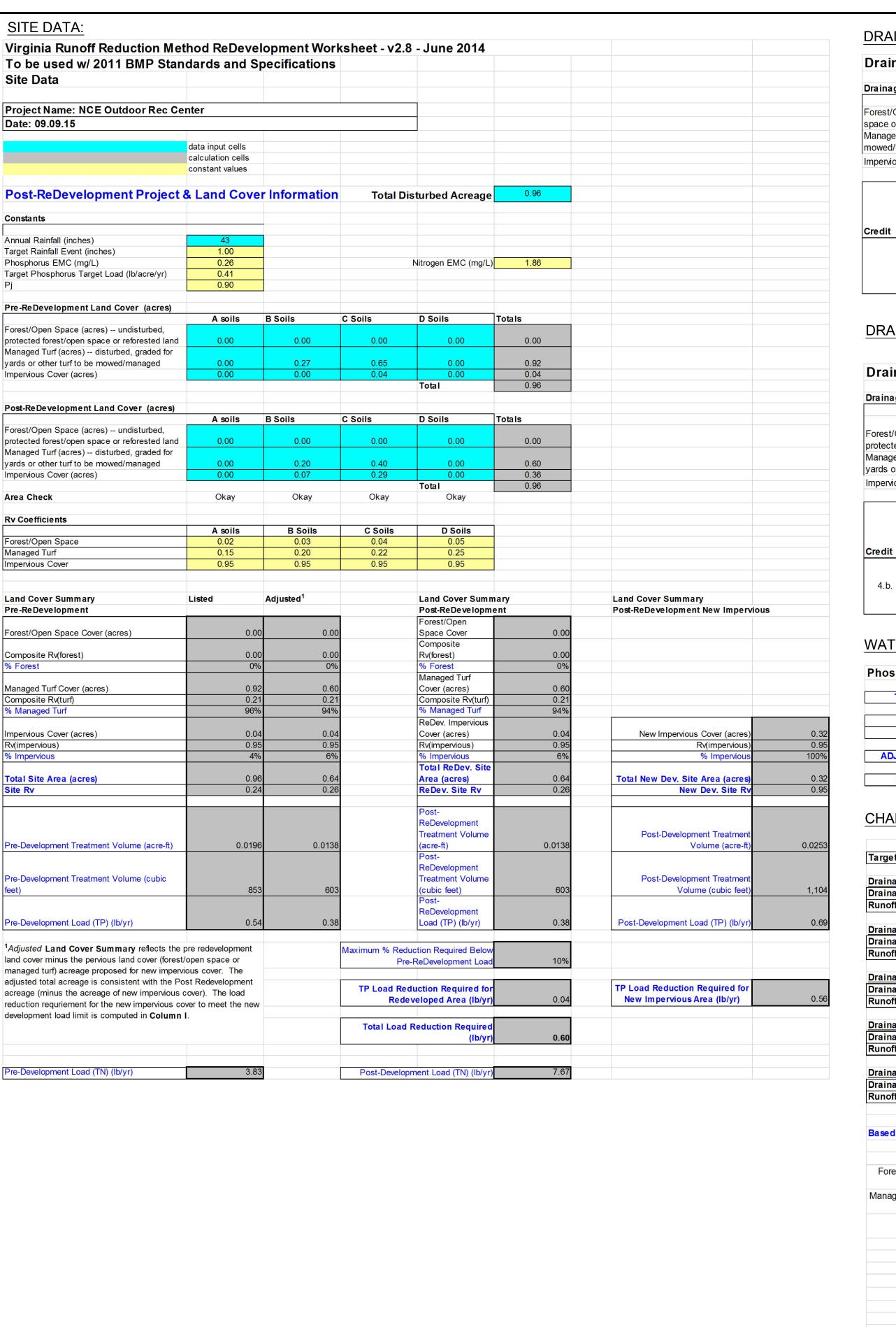
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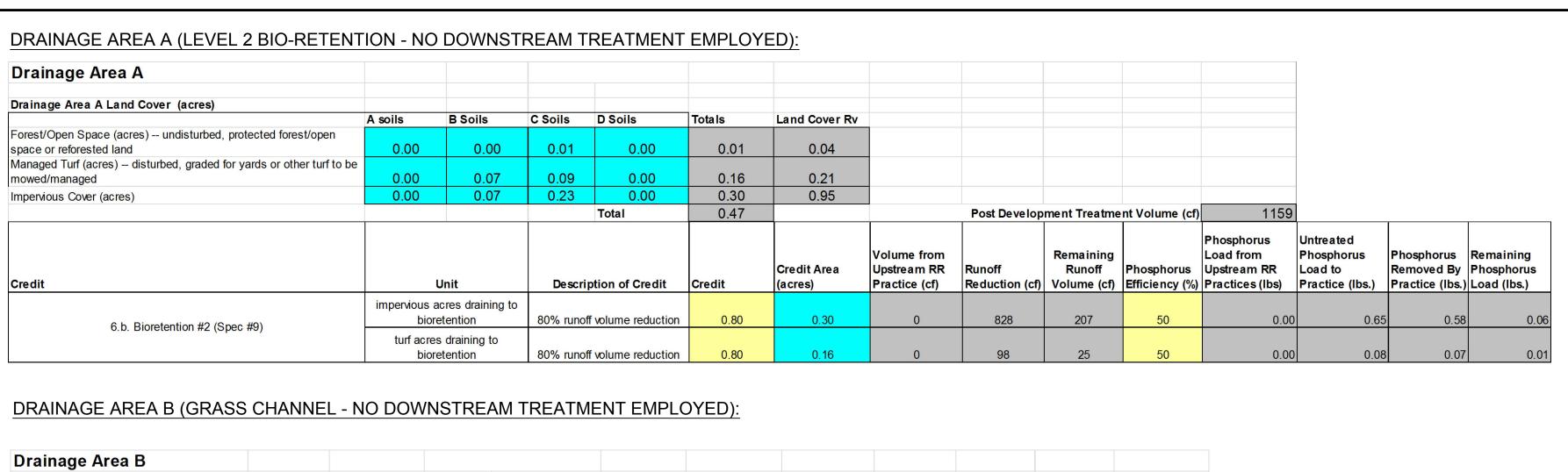
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SEE PLAN





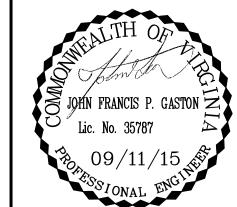
Drainage Area B															
Drainage Area B Land Cover (acres)															
	A soils	B Soils	C Soils	D Soils	Totals	Land Cover Rv									
Forest/Open Space (acres) – undisturbed, protected forest/open space or reforested lan	d 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00									
Managed Turf (acres) disturbed, graded for yards or other turf to be mowed/managed		0.02	0.25	0.00	0.27	0.22									
Impervious Cover (acres)	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.95									
				Total	0.31			Post Develop	ment Treatment	t Volume (cf)	352	2			
							Credit Area	Volume from Upstream RR	Runoff	Remaining Runoff	Phosphorus	Phosphorus Load from Upstream RR	Untreated Phosphorus Load to	Removed By	Phosphorus
Credit			Unit	Descri	ption of Credit	Credit	(acres)	Practice (cf)	Reduction (cf)	Volume (cf	Efficiency (%)	Practices (Ibs)	Practice (lbs.)	Practice (lbs.) Load (lbs.)
4.b. Grass Channel C/D Soils (Spec #3)		acres draining to channels	10% rur	noff volume reduction	0.10	0.04	0	14	124	15	0.0	0.09	0.02	0.07	
i.s. state statistics of b colle (open no)		raining to grass annels	10% rur	noff volume reduction	0.10	0.27	0	21	193	15	0.0	0 0.1	3 0.03	0.10	

WATER QUALITY COMPLIANCE:

Phosphorous					
TOTAL PHOSPHOROUS LOAD REDUCTION REQUIRED (LB/YEAR)	0.60				
RUNOFF REDUCTION (cf)	961				
PHOSPHOROUS LOAD REDUCTION ACHIEVED (LB/YR)					
ADJUSTED POST-DEVELOPMENT PHOSPHOROUS LOAD (TP) (lb/yr)	0.37				
REMAINING PHOSPHOROUS LOAD REDUCTION (LB/YR) NEEDED	CONGRATULATION	IS!! YOU EXCEEDED	THE TARGET REDUC	TION BY 0.1 LB/YEAR	 !!

CHANNEL AND FLOOD PROTECTION:

			1-year storm	2-year storm	10-year storm		
Target Rainfall Event (in)			2.70	3.20	5.20		
<u>Drainage Area A</u>							
Drainage Area (acres)		0.47					
Runoff Reduction Volume (cf)		926					
Drainage Area B							
Drainage Area (acres)		0.31					
Runoff Reduction Volume (cf)		35					
(,							
<u>Drainage Area C</u>							
Drainage Area (acres)		0.00					
Runoff Reduction Volume (cf)		0					
Drainage Area D							
Drainage Area (acres)		0.00					
Runoff Reduction Volume (cf)		0.00					
			4				
Drainage Area E							
Drainage Area (acres)		0.00					
Runoff Reduction Volume (cf)		0					
Based on the use of Runoff Reduction	on practices in the se	lected drainage are	as, the spreadsheet	calculates an adjust	ted RV _{Developed} and a	idjusted Curve Nu	mber.
Drainage Area A	Δ		A soils	B Soils	C Soils	D Soils	
Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p		Area (acres)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	
space or reforested I		CN	30	55	70	77	
Managed Turf – disturbed, graded for y			0.00	0.07	0.09	0.00	
mowed/managed		CN	39	61	74	80	
mowed/managed	1	Area (acres)	0.00	0.07	0.23	0.00	
Impaniana O			J		0.20		
impervious Cover	7	CN	98	98	98	98	
Impervious Cover	T	CN	98	98	98	98 Weighted CN	s
impervious Cover		CN	98	98	98	98 Weighted CN 87	S 1.4
impervious Cover		CN	98 1-year storm		98 10-year storm	Weighted CN	
·	RV _{Developed} (in) with r		1-year storm	2-year storm	10-year storm	Weighted CN 87	
·	RV _{Developed} (in) with r	no Runoff Reduction	1-year storm	2-year storm	10-year storm	Weighted CN 87	
·	RV _{Developed} (in) with r		1-year storm	2-year storm 1.91 1.37	10-year storm 3.76 3.21	Weighted CN 87	
	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi	no Runoff Reduction ith Runoff Reduction Adjusted CN	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81	Weighted CN 87	
Drainage Area E	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi	no Runoff Reduction ith Runoff Reduction Adjusted CN	1-year storm	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils	10-year storm	Weighted CN 87 D Soils	
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi	no Runoff Reduction ith Runoff Reduction Adjusted CN Area (acres)	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00	10-year storm	Weighted CN 87 D Soils	
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p space or reforested I	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi 3 Protected forest/open	no Runoff Reduction ith Runoff Reduction Adjusted CN Area (acres) CN	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00 30	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00 55	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81 C Soils 0.00 70	Weighted CN 87 D Soils 0.00 77	
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p space or reforested I Managed Turf disturbed, graded for y	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi 3 rotected forest/open land ards or other turf to be	no Runoff Reduction ith Runoff Reduction Adjusted CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres)	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00 30 0.00	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00 55 0.02	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81 C Soils 0.00 70 0.25	Weighted CN	
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p space or reforested I	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi 3 rotected forest/open land ards or other turf to be	Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN CN	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00 30 0.00 39	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00 55 0.02 61	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81 C Soils 0.00 70 0.25 74	Weighted CN	
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p space or reforested I Managed Turf disturbed, graded for y	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi 3 rotected forest/open land ards or other turf to be	Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres)	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00 30 0.00 39 0.00	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00 55 0.02 61 0.02	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81 C Soils 0.00 70 0.25 74 0.02	D Soils 0.00 77 0.00 80 0.00	
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p space or reforested I Managed Turf disturbed, graded for y mowed/managed	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi 3 rotected forest/open land ards or other turf to be	Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN CN	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00 30 0.00 39	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00 55 0.02 61	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81 C Soils 0.00 70 0.25 74	Weighted CN 87 D Soils 0.00 77 0.00 80 0.00 98	1.4
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p space or reforested I Managed Turf disturbed, graded for y mowed/managed	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi 3 rotected forest/open land ards or other turf to be	Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres)	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00 30 0.00 39 0.00	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00 55 0.02 61 0.02	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81 C Soils 0.00 70 0.25 74 0.02	D Soils	1.4
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p space or reforested I Managed Turf disturbed, graded for y mowed/managed	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi 3 rotected forest/open land ards or other turf to be	Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres)	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00 30 0.00 39 0.00 98	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00 55 0.02 61 0.02 98	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81 C Soils 0.00 70 0.25 74 0.02 98	Weighted CN 87 D Soils 0.00 77 0.00 80 0.00 98	1.4
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p space or reforested I Managed Turf disturbed, graded for y mowed/managed Impervious Cover	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi 3 rotected forest/open land ards or other turf to be	Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres)	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00 30 0.00 39 0.00 98	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00 55 0.02 61 0.02 98 2-year storm	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81 C Soils 0.00 70 0.25 74 0.02 98	D Soils	1.4
Drainage Area E Forest/Open Space undisturbed, p space or reforested I Managed Turf disturbed, graded for y mowed/managed Impervious Cover	RV _{Developed} (in) with r RV _{Developed} (in) wi 3 rotected forest/open land ards or other turf to be RV _{Developed} (in) with r	Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres) CN Area (acres)	1-year storm 1.48 0.94 78 A soils 0.00 30 0.00 39 0.00 98 1-year storm 0.82	2-year storm 1.91 1.37 79 B Soils 0.00 55 0.02 61 0.02 98	10-year storm 3.76 3.21 81 C Soils 0.00 70 0.25 74 0.02 98	D Soils	1.4



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SCALE SEE PLAN

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JOB NO. 36145 SHEET NO. C6.1

BIORETENTION INSTALLATION

THE FOLLOWING IS A TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE TO PROPERLY INSTALL A BIORETENTION BASIN. THE INSTALLATION OF A BIORETENTION BASIN WILL INCLUDE INTERMEDIATE INSPECTIONS AT CRITICAL STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WITH INSPECTOR SIGN-OFF THAT THE PARTICULAR ELEMENTS OF THE BIORETENTION ARE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. AS AN ALTERNATIVE, IF ALLOWED BY THE VSMP AUTHORITY, THE CONTRACTOR MAY RELY ON THE ENGINEER OF RECORD OR OTHER QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL TO CONDUCT THE INTERMEDIATE INSPECTIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS OF COMPLIANCE. THE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION IS MORE SIMPLIFIED. THESE STEPS MAY BE MODIFIED TO REFLECT DIFFERENT BIORETENTION APPLICATIONS OR EXPECTED SITE CONDITIONS:

- 1. CONSTRUCTION OF THE BIORETENTION AREA MAY ONLY BEGIN AFTER THE ENTIRE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO BLOCK CERTAIN CURB OR OTHER INLETS WHILE THE BIORETENTION AREA IS BEING CONSTRUCTED. THE PROPOSED SITE SHOULD BE CHECKED FOR EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION.
- 2. THE DESIGNER AND THE INSTALLER SHOULD HAVE A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING, CHECKING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA AND THE ACTUAL INLET ELEVATIONS TO ENSURE THEY CONFORM TO ORIGINAL DESIGN. SINCE OTHER CONTRACTORS MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSTRUCTING PORTIONS OF THE SITE, IT IS QUITE COMMON TO FIND SUBTLE DIFFERENCES IN SITE GRADING, DRAINAGE AND PAVING ELEVATIONS THAT CAN PRODUCE HYDRAULICALLY IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES FOR THE PROPOSED BIORETENTION AREA. THE DESIGNER SHOULD CLEARLY COMMUNICATE, IN WRITING, ANY PROJECT CHANGES DETERMINED DURING THE PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING TO THE INSTALLER AND THE PLAN REVIEW/INSPECTION AUTHORITY.
- 3. TEMPORARY E&S CONTROLS ARE NEEDED DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE BIORETENTION AREA TO DIVERT STORMWATER AWAY FROM THE BIORETENTION AREA UNTIL IT IS COMPLETED. SPECIAL PROTECTION MEASURES SUCH AS EROSION CONTROL FABRICS MAY BE NEEDED TO PROTECT VULNERABLE SIDE SLOPES FROM EROSION DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS.
- 4. ANY PRE-TREATMENT CELLS SHOULD BE EXCAVATED FIRST AND THEN SEALED TO TRAP SEDIMENTS.
- 5. EXCAVATORS OR BACKHOES SHOULD WORK FROM THE SIDES TO EXCAVATE THE BIORETENTION AREA TO ITS APPROPRIATE DESIGN DEPTH AND DIMENSIONS. EXCAVATING EQUIPMENT SHOULD HAVE SCOOPS WITH ADEQUATE REACH SO THEY DO NOT HAVE TO SIT INSIDE THE FOOTPRINT OF THE BIORETENTION AREA. CONTRACTORS SHOULD USE A CELL CONSTRUCTION APPROACH IN LARGER BIORETENTION BASINS, WHEREBY THE BASIN IS SPLIT INTO 500 TO 1,000 SQ. FT. TEMPORARY CELLS WITH A 10-15 FOOT EARTH BRIDGE IN BETWEEN, SO THAT CELLS CAN BE EXCAVATED FROM THE SIDE.
- 6. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO RIP THE BOTTOM SOILS TO A DEPTH OF 6 TO 12 INCHES TO PROMOTE GREATER INFILTRATION.
- 7. PLACE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC ON THE SIDES OF THE BIORETENTION AREA WITH A 6-INCH OVERLAP ON THE SIDES. IF A STONE STORAGE LAYER WILL BE USED, PLACE THE APPROPRIATE DEPTH OF #57 STONE ON THE BOTTOM, INSTALL THE PERFORATED UNDERDRAIN PIPE, PACK #57 STONE TO 3 INCHES ABOVE THE UNDERDRAIN PIPE, AND ADD APPROXIMATELY 3 INCHES OF CHOKER STONE/PEA GRAVEL AS A FILTER BETWEEN THE UNDERDRAIN AND THE SOIL MEDIA LAYER. IF NO STONE STORAGE LAYER IS USED, START WITH 6 INCHES OF #57 STONE ON THE BOTTOM, AND PROCEED WITH THE LAYERING AS DESCRIBED
- 8. OBTAIN SOIL THE MEDIA FROM A QUALIFIED VENDOR, AND STORE IT ON AN ADJACENT IMPERVIOUS AREA OR PLASTIC SHEETING. AFTER VERIFYING THAT THE MEDIA MEETS THE SPECIFICATIONS, APPLY THE MEDIA IN 12-INCH LIFTS UNTIL THE DESIRED TOP ELEVATION OF THE BIORETENTION AREA IS ACHIEVED. WAIT A FEW DAYS TO CHECK FOR SETTLEMENT, AND ADD ADDITIONAL MEDIA, AS NEEDED, TO ACHIEVE THE DESIGN ELEVATION.
- 9. PREPARE PLANTING HOLES FOR ANY TREES AND SHRUBS, INSTALL THE VEGETATION, AND WATER ACCORDINGLY. INSTALL ANY TEMPORARY IRRIGATION.
- 10. PLACE THE SURFACE COVER IN BOTH CELLS (MULCH, RIVER STONE OR TURF), DEPENDING ON THE DESIGN. IF COIR OR JUTE MATTING WILL BE USED IN LIEU OF MULCH. THE MATTING WILL NEED TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO PLANTING (STEP 9), AND HOLES OR SLITS WILL HAVE TO BE CUT IN THE MATTING TO INSTALL THE PLANTS.
- 11. INSTALL THE PLANT MATERIALS AS SHOWN IN THE LANDSCAPING PLAN, AND WATER THEM DURING WEEKS OF NO RAIN FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS.

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION

INSPECTIONS DURING AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT ALL THE ELEMENTS OF BIORETENTION BASINS ARE BUILT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE SPECIFICATIONS. USE A DETAILED INSPECTION CHECKLIST THAT REQUIRES SIGN-OFFS BY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS AT CRITICAL STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION AND TO ENSURE THAT THE CONTRACTOR'S INTERPRETATION OF THE PLAN IS CONSISTENT WITH THE DESIGNER'S INTENT. THE FOLLOWING IDENTIFIES THE CRITICAL STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WHERE AN INTERMEDIATE INSPECTION AND SIGN-OFF BY A QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL IS RECOMMENDED SINCE THE ITEMS CAN'T BE VERIFIED AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED. A CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION CHECKLIST THAT INCLUDES CERTIFICATIONS OF INSPECTION AT CRITICAL STAGES IS PROVIDED AT THE END OF THIS SPECIFICATION.

THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTS ITEMS THAT ARE FREQUENTLY OVERLOOKED DURING CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION BUT REPRESENT IMPORTANT ELEMENTS FOR ENSURING THE SUCCESS OF THE BIORETENTION FACILITY DURING THE INITIAL BREAK-IN PERIOD. 1. VERIFY THE PROPER COVERAGE AND DEPTH OF MULCH, VEGETATION, OR SOIL MATTING HAS BEEN ACHIEVED FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, BOTH ON THE FILTER BED AND THE

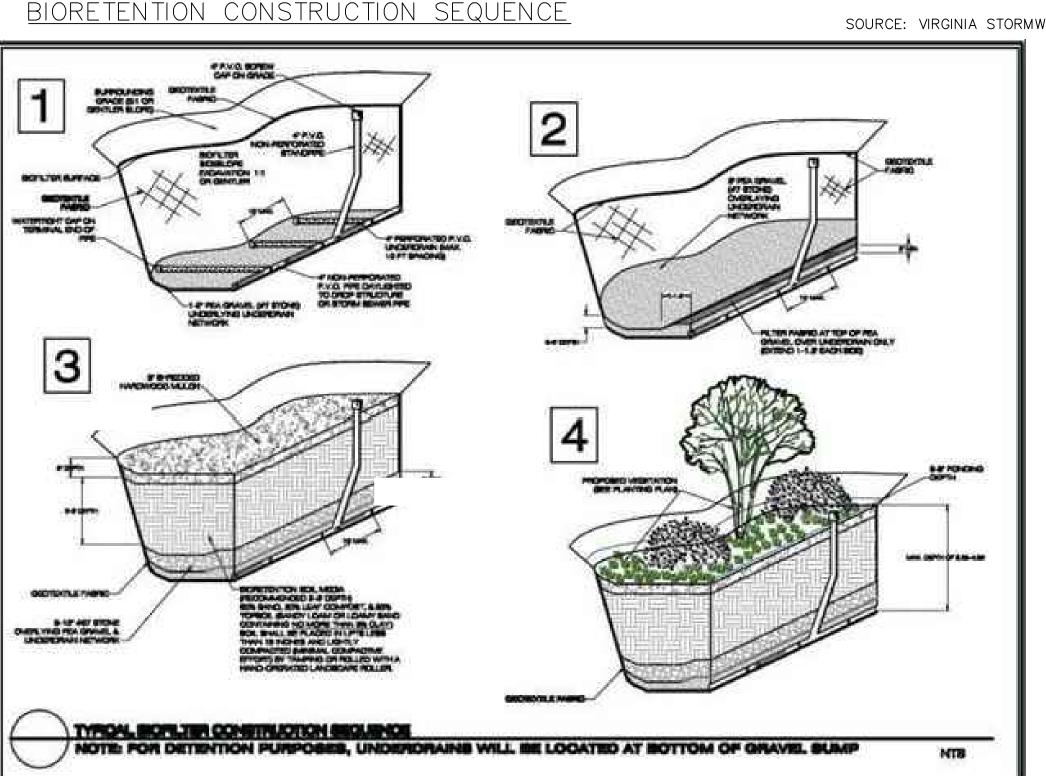
- SIDE-SLOPES. 2.INSPECT THE PRE-TREATMENT FORBAYS AND FILTER STRIPS TO VERIFY THAT THEY ARE PROPERLY INSTALLED, STABILIZED, AND WORKING EFFECTIVELY BEFORE OPENING THE FACILITY
- 3.CHECK THAT OUTFALL PROTECTION/ENERGY DISSIPATION MEASURES AT CONCENTRATED INFLOW AND OUTFLOW POINTS ARE STABLE.

UPON FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE FACILITY, LOG THE PRACTICE'S GPS COORDINATES AND SUBMIT THEM FOR ENTRY INTO THE VSMP AUTHORITY'S BMP MAINTENANCE TRACKING DATABASE.

BIORETENTION MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Material	Specification	Notes
Filter Media Composition	Filter Media to contain: • 80% - 90% sand • 10%-20% soil fines • 3%-5% organic matter	The volume of filter media based on 110% of the plan volume, to account for settling or compaction.
Filter Media Testing	Available P between L+ and M per DCR 2005 Nutrient Management Criteria.	The media should be certified by the supplier.
Mulch Layer	Use aged, shredded hardwood bark mulch or stable coarse compost.	Lay a 2 to 3 inch layer on the surface of the filter bed.
Alternative Surface Cover	Use river stone or pea gravel, coir and jute matting, or turf cover.	Lay a 2 to 3 inch layer of to suppress weed growth.
Top Soil For Turf Cover	Loamy sand or sandy loam texture, with less than 5% clay content, pH corrected to between 6 and 7, and an organic matter content of at least 2%.	3 inch surface depth.
Geotextile/Liner	Use a non-woven geotextile fabric with a flow rate of > 110 gal./min./sq. ft. (e.g., Geotex 351 or equivalent)	Apply only to the sides and directly above the underdrain. For hotspots and certain karst sites only, use an appropriate liner on bottom.
Choking Layer	Lay a 2 to 4 inch layer of sand over a #89 washed gravel), which is laid over the	2 inch layer of choker stone (typically #8 or ne underdrain stone.
Stone Jacket for Underdrain and/or Storage Layer	1 inch stone should be double-washed and clean and free of all fines (e.g., VDOT #57 stone).	underdrain; 12 to 18 inches for the stone storage layer, if needed
Underdrains, Cleanouts, and Observation Wells	Use 6 inch rigid schedule 40 PVC pipe (or equivalent corrugated HDPE for micro-bioretention), with 3/8-inch perforations at 6 inches on center; position each underdrain on a 1% or 2% slope located nor more than 20 feet from the next pipe.	Lay the perforated pipe under the length of the bioretention cell, and install non-perforated pipe as needed to connect with the storm drain system. Install T's and Y's as needed, depending on the underdrain configuration. Extend cleanout pipes to the surface with vented caps at the Ts and Ys.
Plant Materials	Plant one tree per 250 square feet (15 feet on-center, minimum 1 inch caliper). Shrubs a minimum of 30 inches high planted a minimum of 10 feet oncenter. Plant ground cover plugs at 12 to 18 inches on-center; Plant container-grown plants at 18 to 24 inches oncenter, depending on the initial plant size and how large it will grow.	Establish plant materials as specified in the landscaping plan and the recommended plant list. In general, plant spacing must be sufficient to ensure the plant material achieves 80% cover in the proposed planting areas within a 3-year period. If seed mixes are used, they should be from a qualified supplier, should be appropriate for stormwater basin applications, and should consist of native species (unless the seeding is to establish maintained turf).

SOURCE: VIRGINIA STORMWATER BMP CLEARINGHOUSE SPECIFICATION NO. 9 (BIORETENTION)



SOURCE: VIRGINIA STORMWATER BMP CLEARINGHOUSE SPECIFICATION NO. 9 (BIORETENTION)

BIORETENTION MAINTENANCE:

MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS

THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS (9VAC25-870-112). SPECIFY THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT MUST BE EXECUTED BETWEEN THE OWNER AND THE VSMP AUTHORITY, AND SETS FORTH INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS, COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES IF MAINTENANCE IS NEGLECTED, NOTIFICATION OF THE LOCAL PROGRAM UPON TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP, AND RIGHT-OF-ENTRY FOR LOCAL PROGRAM PERSONNEL.

- ALL BIORETENTION PRACTICES MUST INCLUDE A LONG TERM MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE VSMP REGULATIONS, AND MUST INCLUDE THE RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE TASKS AND A COPY OF AN ANNUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST.
- WHEN MICRO-SCALE BIORETENTION PRACTICES ARE APPLIED ON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL LOTS, HOMEOWNERS SHOULD BE EDUCATED REGARDING THEIR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE NEEDS BY BEING PROVIDED A SIMPLE DOCUMENT THAT EXPLAINS THEIR PURPOSE AND ROUTINE MAINTENANCE NEEDS.
- A DEED RESTRICTION. DRAINAGE EASEMENT OR OTHER MECHANISM ENFORCEABLE BY THE VSMP AUTHORITY MUST BE IN PLACE TO HELP ENSURE THAT RAIN GARDENS AND BIORETENTION FILTERS ARE MAINTAINED AND NOT CONVERTED OR DISTURBED, AS WELL AS TO PASS THE KNOWLEDGE ALONG TO ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNERS.
- THE MECHANISM SHOULD, IF POSSIBLE, GRANT AUTHORITY FOR THE VSMP AUTHORITY TO ACCESS THE PROPERTY FOR INSPECTION OR CORRECTIVE ACTION.

FIRST YEAR MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

SUCCESSFUL ESTABLISHMENT OF BIORETENTION AREAS REQUIRES THAT THE FOLLOWING TASKS BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE FIRST YEAR FOLLOWING INSTALLATION: • INITIAL INSPECTIONS. FOR THE FIRST 6 MONTHS FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE SITE SHOULD BE INSPECTED AT LEAST TWICE AFTER STORM EVENTS THAT EXCEED 1/2 INCH OF

- SPOT RESEEDING. INSPECTORS SHOULD LOOK FOR BARE OR ERODING AREAS IN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA OR AROUND THE BIORETENTION AREA, AND MAKE SURE THEY ARE IMMEDIATELY STABILIZED WITH GRASS COVER.
- FERTILIZATION. ONE-TIME, SPOT FERTILIZATION MAY BE NEEDED FOR INITIAL PLANTINGS. • WATERING. WATERING IS NEEDED ONCE A WEEK DURING THE FIRST 2 MONTHS, AND THEN AS NEEDED DURING FIRST GROWING SEASON (APRIL-OCTOBER), DEPENDING ON RAINFALL.
- REMOVE AND REPLACE DEAD PLANTS. SINCE UP TO 10% OF THE PLANT STOCK MAY DIE OFF IN THE FIRST YEAR, CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS SHOULD INCLUDE A CARE AND REPLACEMENT WARRANTY TO ENSURE THAT VEGETATION IS PROPERLY ESTABLISHED AND SURVIVES DURING THE FIRST GROWING SEASON FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION. THE TYPICAL THRESHOLDS BELOW WHICH REPLACEMENT IS REQUIRED ARE 85% SURVIVAL OF PLANT MATERIAL AND 100% SURVIVAL OF TREES.

MAINTENANCE INSPECTIONS

- IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED THAT A SPRING MAINTENANCE INSPECTION AND CLEANUP BE CONDUCTED AT EACH BIORETENTION AREA. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF SOME OF THE KEY MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS TO LOOK FOR:
- CHECK TO SEE IF 75% TO 90% COVER (MULCH PLUS VEGETATIVE COVER) HAS BEEN ACHIEVED IN THE BED, AND MEASURE THE DEPTH OF THE REMAINING MULCH. • CHECK FOR SEDIMENT BUILDUP AT CURB CUTS, GRAVEL DIAPHRAGMS OR PAVEMENT EDGES THAT PREVENTS FLOW FROM GETTING INTO THE BED, AND CHECK FOR OTHER SIGNS OF BYPASSING.
- CHECK FOR ANY WINTER- OR SALT-KILLED VEGETATION, AND REPLACE IT WITH HARDIER SPECIES.
- NOTE PRESENCE OF ACCUMULATED SAND, SEDIMENT AND TRASH IN THE PRE-TREATMENT CELL OR FILTER BEDS, AND REMOVE IT.
- INSPECT BIORETENTION SIDE SLOPES AND GRASS FILTER STRIPS FOR EVIDENCE OF ANY RILL OR GULLY EROSION, AND REPAIR IT.
- CHECK THE BIORETENTION BED FOR EVIDENCE OF MULCH FLOTATION, EXCESSIVE PONDING, DEAD PLANTS OR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, AND TAKE APPROPRIATE REMEDIAL ACTION. CHECK INFLOW POINTS FOR CLOGGING, AND REMOVE ANY SEDIMENT.
- LOOK FOR ANY BARE SOIL OR SEDIMENT SOURCES IN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA, AND STABILIZE THEM IMMEDIATELY.
- CHECK FOR CLOGGED OR SLOW-DRAINING SOIL MEDIA, A CRUST FORMED ON THE TOP LAYER, INAPPROPRIATE SOIL MEDIA, OR OTHER CAUSES OF INSUFFICIENT FILTERING TIME, AND RESTORE PROPER FILTRATION CHARACTERISTICS.

EXAMPLE MAINTENANCE INSPECTION CHECKLISTS FOR BIORETENTION AREAS CAN BE ACCESSED IN APPENDIX C OF CHAPTER 9 OF THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK (2010).

ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE TASKS

MAINTENANCE OF BIORETENTION AREAS SHOULD BE INTEGRATED INTO ROUTINE LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE TASKS. IF LANDSCAPING CONTRACTORS WILL BE EXPECTED TO PERFORM MAINTENANCE, THEIR CONTRACTS SHOULD CONTAIN SPECIFICS ON UNIQUE BIORETENTION LANDSCAPING NEEDS, SUCH AS MAINTAINING ELEVATION DIFFERENCES NEEDED FOR PONDING, PROPER MULCHING, SEDIMENT AND TRASH REMOVAL, AND LIMITED USE OF FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES. A CUSTOMIZED MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE MUST BE PREPARED FOR EACH BIORETENTION FACILITY, SINCE THE MAINTENANCE TASKS WILL DIFFER DEPENDING ON THE SCALE OF BIORETENTION, THE LANDSCAPING TEMPLATE CHOSEN, AND THE TYPE OF SURFACE COVER. A GENERALIZED SUMMARY OF COMMON MAINTENANCE TASKS AND THEIR FREQUENCY IS PROVIDED IN THE TABLE BELOW.

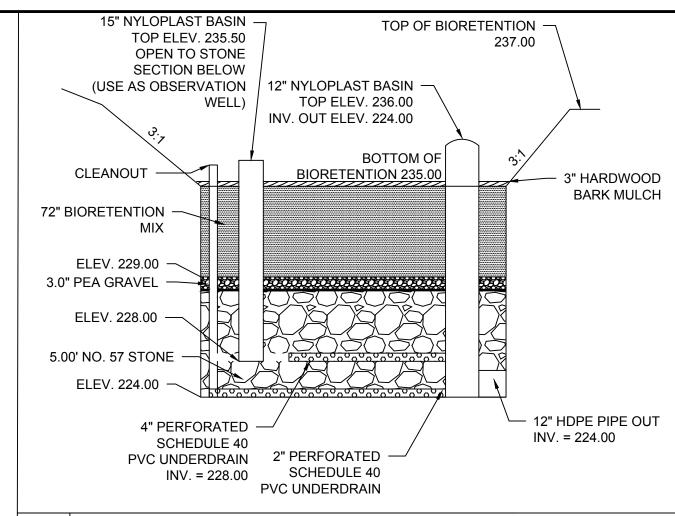
THE MOST COMMON NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE PROBLEM INVOLVES STANDING WATER. IF WATER REMAINS ON THE SURFACE FOR MORE THAN 48 HOURS AFTER A STORM, ADJUSTMENTS TO THE GRADING MAY BE NEEDED OR UNDERDRAIN REPAIRS MAY BE NEEDED. THE SURFACE OF THE FILTER BED SHOULD ALSO BE CHECKED FOR ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT OR A FINE CRUST THAT BUILDS UP AFTER THE FIRST SEVERAL STORM EVENTS. THERE ARE SEVERAL METHODS THAT CAN BE USED TO REHABILITATE THE FILTER (TRY THE EASIEST THINGS FIRST, AS LISTED BELOW):

- OPEN THE UNDERDRAIN OBSERVATION WELL OR CLEANOUT AND POUR IN WATER TO VERIFY THAT THE UNDERDRAINS ARE FUNCTIONING AND NOT CLOGGED OR OTHERWISE IN NEED OF REPAIR. THE PURPOSE OF THIS CHECK IS TO SEE IF THERE IS STANDING WATER ALL THE WAY DOWN THROUGH THE SOIL. IF THERE IS STANDING WATER ON TOP, BUT NOT IN THE UNDERDRAIN, THEN THERE IS A CLOGGED SOIL LAYER. IF THE UNDERDRAIN AND STAND PIPE INDICATES STANDING WATER, THEN THE UNDERDRAIN MUST BE CLOGGED AND WILL NEED TO BE SNAKED.
- REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND TILL 2 TO 3 INCHES OF SAND INTO THE UPPER 8 TO 12 INCHES OF SOIL
- INSTALL SAND WICKS FROM 3 INCHES BELOW THE SURFACE TO THE UNDERDRAIN LAYER. SAND WICKS CAN BE INSTALLED BY EXCAVATING OR AUGERING (USING A TREE AUGER OR SIMILAR TOOL) DOWN TO THE GRAVEL STORAGE ZONE TO CREATE VERTICAL COLUMNS WHICH ARE THEN FILLED WITH A CLEAN OPEN-GRADED COARSE SAND MATERIAL (COARSE SAND MIX SIMILAR TO THE GRADATION USED FOR THE SOIL MEDIA). A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF WICK DRAINS OF SUFFICIENT DIMENSION SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO MEET THE DESIGN DEWATERING TIME FOR THE FACILITY.
- LAST RESORT REMOVE AND REPLACE SOME OR ALL OF THE SOIL MEDIA.

ANNUAL BIORETENTION MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
 Mowing of grass filter strips and bioretention turf cover 	At least 4 times a year
 Spot weeding, erosion repair, trash removal, and mulch raking 	Twice during growing season
 Add reinforcement planting to maintain desired the vegetation density Remove invasive plants using recommended control methods Stabilize the contributing drainage area to prevent erosion 	As needed
 Spring inspection and cleanup Supplement mulch to maintain a 3 inch layer Prune trees and shrubs 	Annually
Remove sediment in pre-treatment cells and inflow points	Once every 2 to 3 years
Replace the mulch layer	Every 3 years

SOURCE: VIRGINIA STORMWATER BMP CLEARINGHOUSE SPECIFICATION NO. 9 (BIORETENTION)



BIORETENTION DETAIL No Scale

SECTION 4: TYPICAL DETAILS

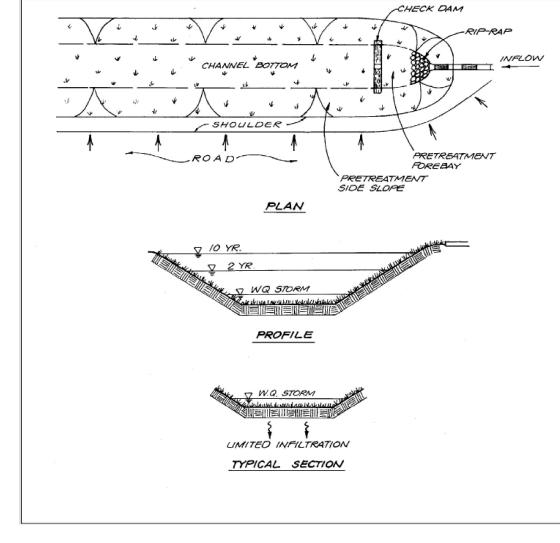


Figure 3.1. Grass Channel – Typical Plan, Profile and Section

5.1 Physical Feasibility

Bioretention can be applied in most soils or topography, since runoff simply percolates through an engineered soil bed and is returned to the stormwater system. Key constraints with bioretention include the following:

Available Space. Planners and designers can assess the feasibility of using bioretention facilities based on a simple relationship between the contributing drainage area and the corresponding required surface area. The bioretention surface area will be approximately 3% to 6% of the contributing drainage area, depending on the imperviousness of the CDA and the desired bioretention design level.

Site Topography. Bioretention is best applied when the grade of contributing slopes is greater than 1% and less than 5%.

JOŁÍN FRANCIS P. GASTON 5 Lic. No. 35787 09/11/15,

DATE 6/23/15 DRAWN BY DESIGNED BY KG

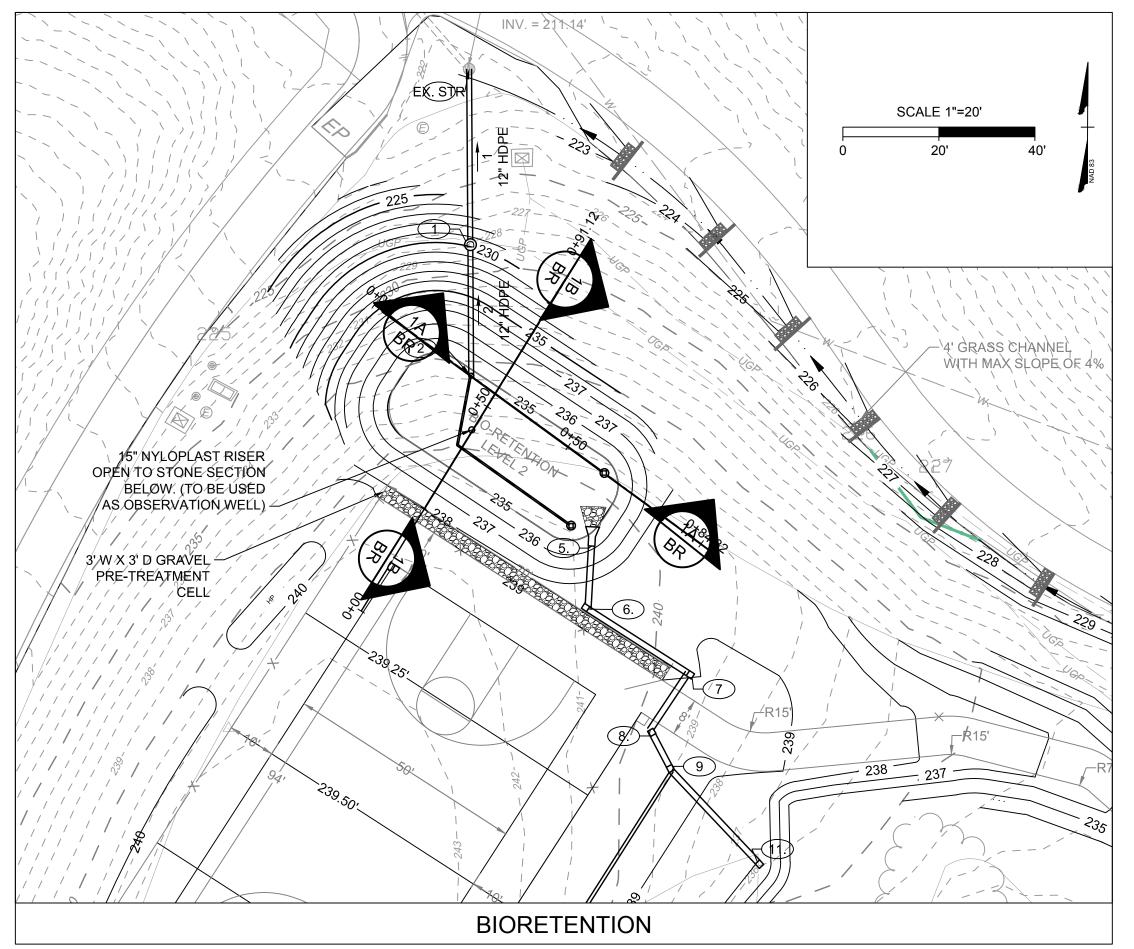
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SEE PLAN

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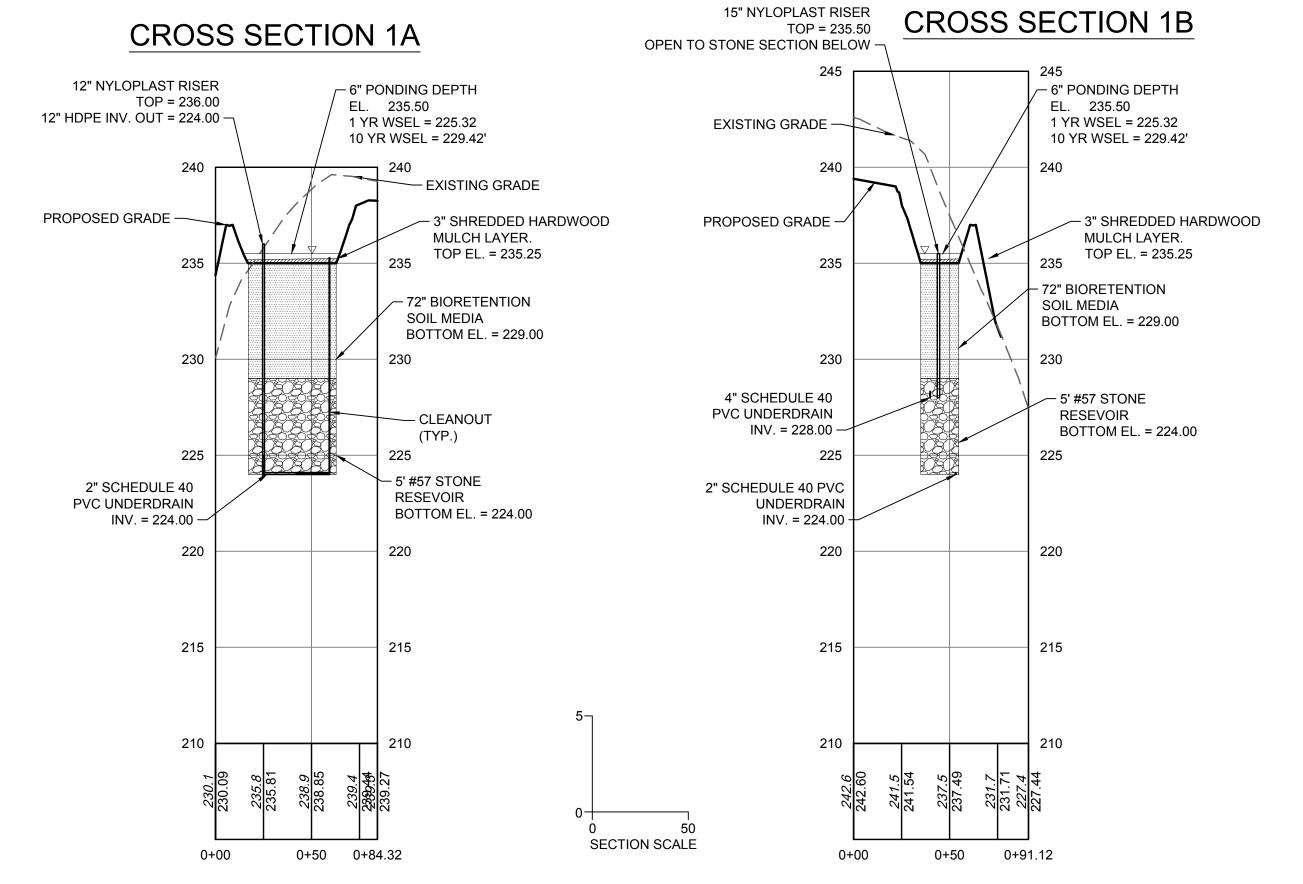
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SHEET NO. C6.2



	STONE STO	ORAGE PRE-TR	REATMENT	CELL
Elev.	SA	Void Ratio	Volume	Cum. Volume
ft	SF		CF	CF
236	210	0	0	0
237	210	0.4	84	84
238	210	0.4	84	168
239	210	0.4	84	252

GRAVEL PRE-TREATMENT CELL: TV (BIO-RET = 1159 MIN. 15% TV = 174 CF PROVIDED = 252 CF



		LEVEL 2 BIO DE	TENTION STORAGE DESIGN		
		Drainage Area	A From VRRM Spreadsheet		
Post Development Treatment Volume	e (cf)		1159		
·	- (,				
Bioretentio	on Surface Area Sizin	g Media Type		(Vr) - Void Ratio*	_
_		g Media Type BR Soil Media		(Vr) - Void Ratio* 0.25	

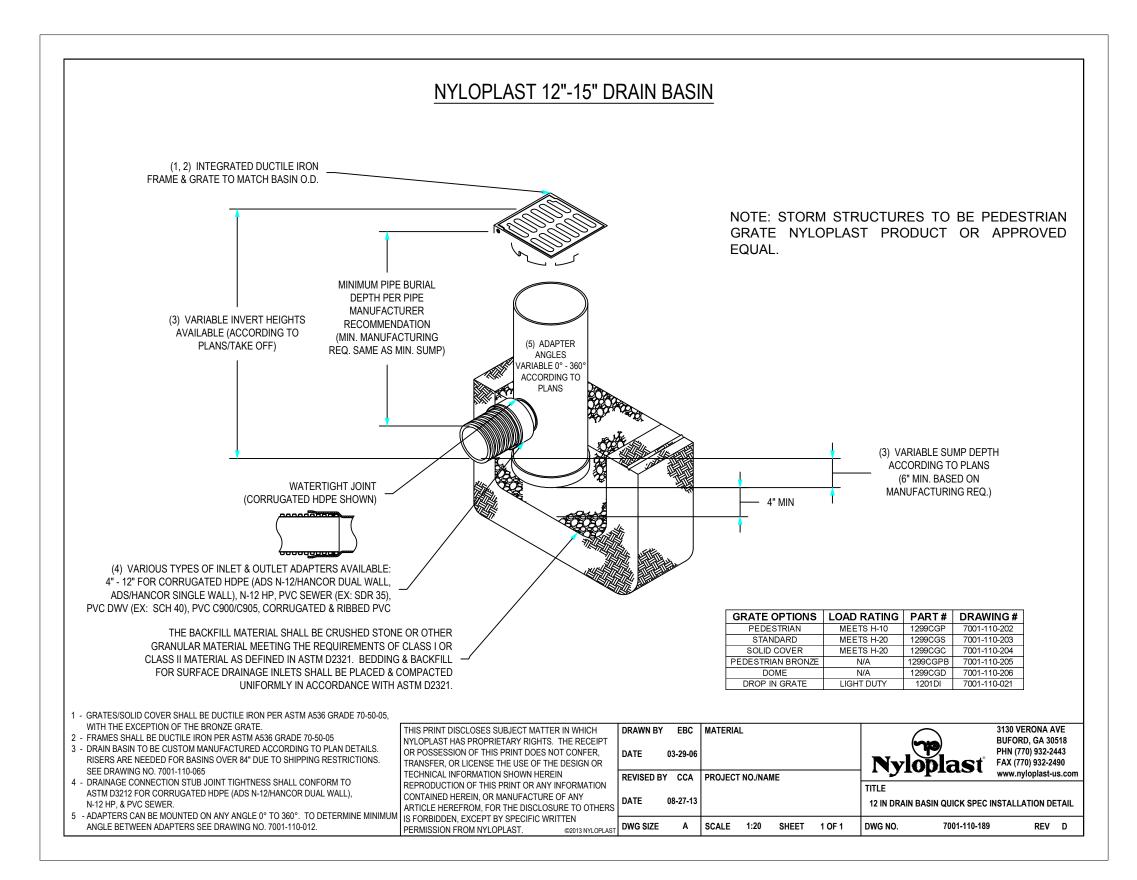
0.5

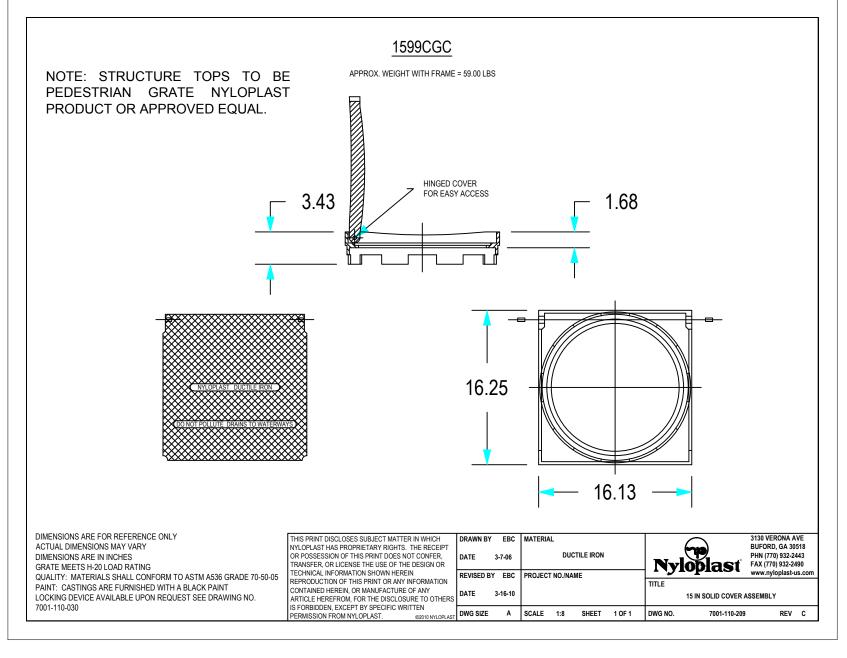
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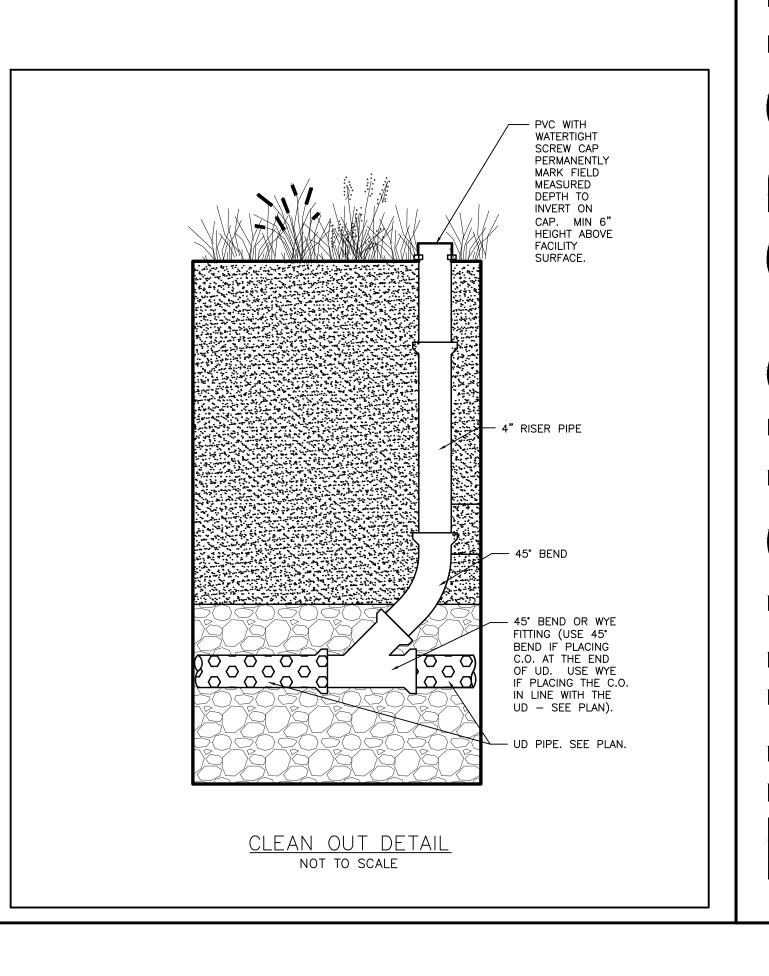
NOTE: BIO-RETENTION GRAVEL SECTION SHOWN IN LEVEL 2 BIO-RETENTION STORAGE DESIGN TABLE ABOVE WAS USED TO FIND THE SURFACE AREA OF THE BIO-RETENTION REQUIRED. THE TOTAL STONE SECTION IS 5' AS SHOWN IN THE CROSS SECTIONS ABOVE.

Surface Storage***

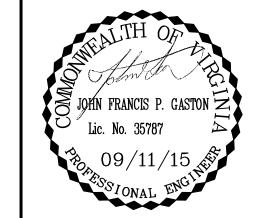
Storage Depth







1.00



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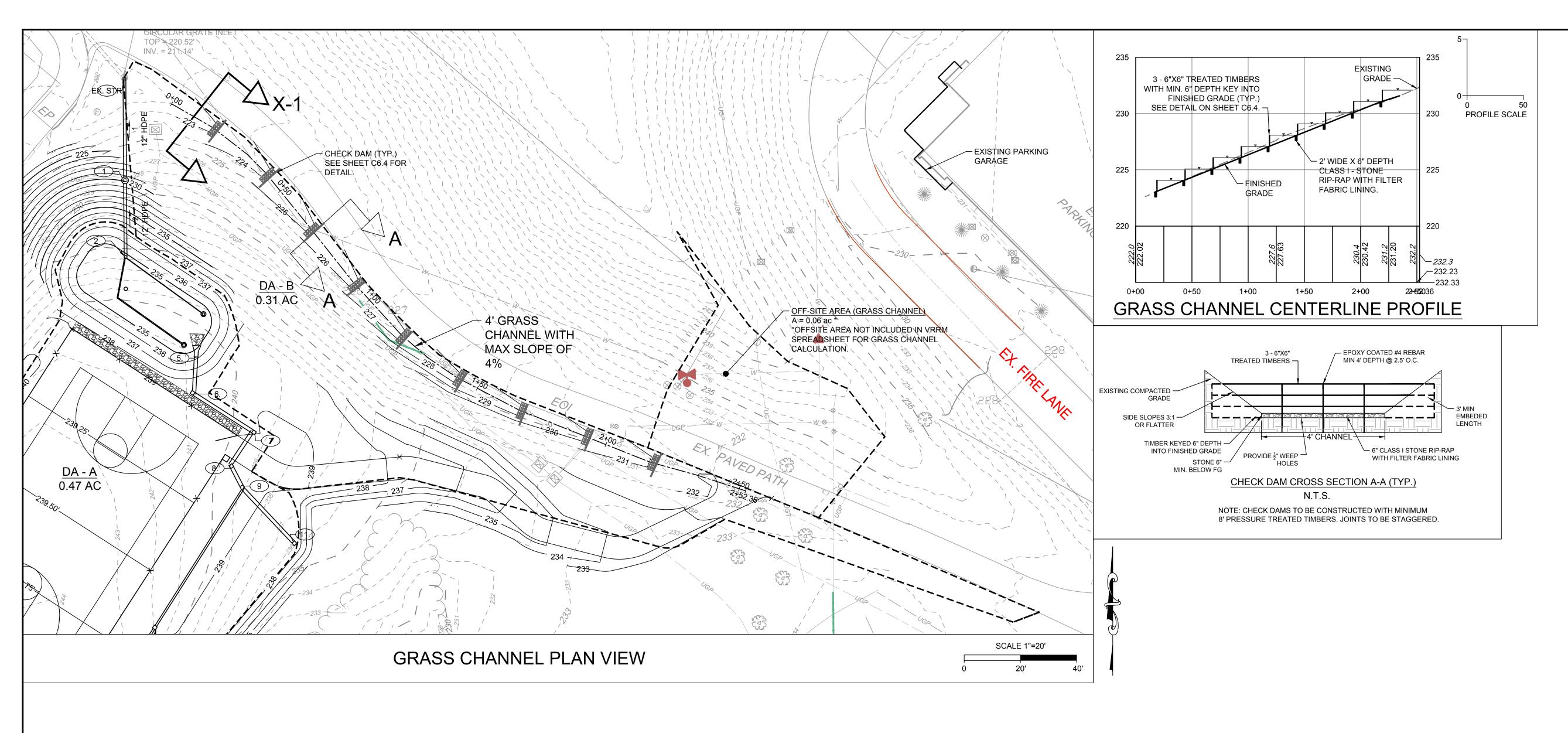
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JOB NO. 36145 SHEET NO. C6.3



	Worksheet for Grass Chan	el X-1 (1 Year)	
Project Description			
Friction Method	Manning Formula		
Solve For	Normal Depth		
Input Data			
Roughness Coefficient	0.03		
Channel Slope	0.0400	ft/ft	
Left Side Slope	3.0	ft/ft (H:V)	
Right Side Slope	3.0	ft/ft (H:V)	
Bottom Width	4.0	ft	
Discharge	0.5	ft³/s	
Results			
Normal Depth	0.0	ft	
Flow Area	0.30	ft²	
Wetted Perimeter	4.5	ft.	
Hydraulic Radius	0.0	ft	
Top Width	4.5	ft	
Critical Depth	0.0	ft	
Critical Slope	0.0418		
Velocity	1.5	ft/s	
Velocity Head	0.0	· ft	
Specific Energy	0.1		
Froude Number	0.9		
Flow Type	Subcritical		
GVF Input Data			
Downstream Depth	0.0	ft	
Length	0.0	ft	
Number Of Steps	•		
GVF Output Data			
Upstream Depth	0.0	ft	
Profile Description			
Profile Headloss	0.0	ft ft	
Downstream Velocity	Infinit	ft/s	
Upstream Velocity	Infinit	ft/s	
Normal Depth	0.0	ft	
Critical Depth	0.0	ft	
Channel Slope	0.0400	ft/ft	

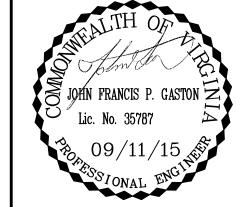
	orksheet for Grass	> -4 WE BEEF	
Project Description			
Friction Method	Manning Formula		
Solve For	Normal Depth		
Input Data			
Roughness Coefficient		0.035	
Channel Slope		0.04000	ft/ft
Left Side Slope		3.00	ft/ft (H:V)
Right Side Slope		3.00	ft/ft (H:V)
Bottom Width		4.00	ft
Discharge		0.69	ft³/s
Results			
Normal Depth		0.10	ft
Flow Area		0.41	ft²
Wetted Perimeter		4.60	ft
Hydraulic Radius		0.09	ft
Top Width		4.57	ft
Critical Depth		0.09	ft
Critical Slope		0.04035	ft/ft
Velocity		1.69	ft/s
Velocity Head		0.04	ft
Specific Energy		0.14	ft
Froude Number		1.00	
Flow Type	Subcritical		
GVF Input Data			
Downstream Depth		0.00	ft
Length		0.00	ft
Number Of Steps		0.00	II.
		·	
GVF Output Data			
Upstream Depth		0.00	ft
Profile Description			
Profile Headloss		0.00	ft
Downstream Velocity		Infinity	ft/s
Upstream Velocity		Infinity	ft/s
Normal Depth		0.10	ft
Critical Depth		0.09	ft
Channel Slope		0.04000	ft/ft
9/10/2015 11:14:29 AM 27 Si	Bentley Systems, Inc. Haest emons Company Drive Suite 200 W		io <mark>dactinidate/CE inclori</mark> Vlaster V8i (SELECT series 1) [08.11.01. 06795 USA +1-203-755-1666 Page 1 of

Project Description				
Friction Method Solve For	Manning Formula Normal Depth			
Input Data				
Roughness Coefficient Channel Slope Left Side Slope Right Side Slope Bottom Width Discharge		0.035 0.04000 3.00 3.00 4.00 0.91	ft/ft ft/ft (H:V) ft/ft (H:V) ft ft	
Results				
Normal Depth Flow Area Wetted Perimeter Hydraulic Radius Top Width Critical Depth Critical Slope Velocity Velocity Head Specific Energy Froude Number Flow Type GVF Input Data	Supercritical	0.11 0.49 4.71 0.10 4.67 0.11 0.03816 1.87 0.05 0.17 1.02	ft ft/ft ft/s ft	
Downstream Depth		0.00	ft	
Length Number Of Steps		0.00	ft	
GVF Output Data				
Upstream Depth Profile Description		0.00	ft	
Profile Headloss		0.00	ft	
Downstream Velocity		Infinity	ft/s	
Upstream Velocity		Infinity	ft/s	
NI D		0.11 0.11	ft _	
Normal Depth Critical Depth		0.11	ft	

Worksheet for Grass Channel X-1 (10 Year)

I. FLOW TO GRASS CHANNEL BASED OFF OF ENTIRE DRAINAGE AREA OF 0.37 ACRES AND A WEIGHTED C-VALUE OF 0.36. THE 1 YEAR VELOCITY EXCEEDS 1 FPS THEREFORE CHECK DAMS ARE PROVIDED. 2. RAINFALL INTENSITY VALUES BASED OFF OF NOAA

ATLAS 14 POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY. THE 1 YEAR, 2 YEAR AND 10 YEAR INTENSITY VALUES ARE 4.30, 5.15, AND 6.84 INCHES PER HOUR.



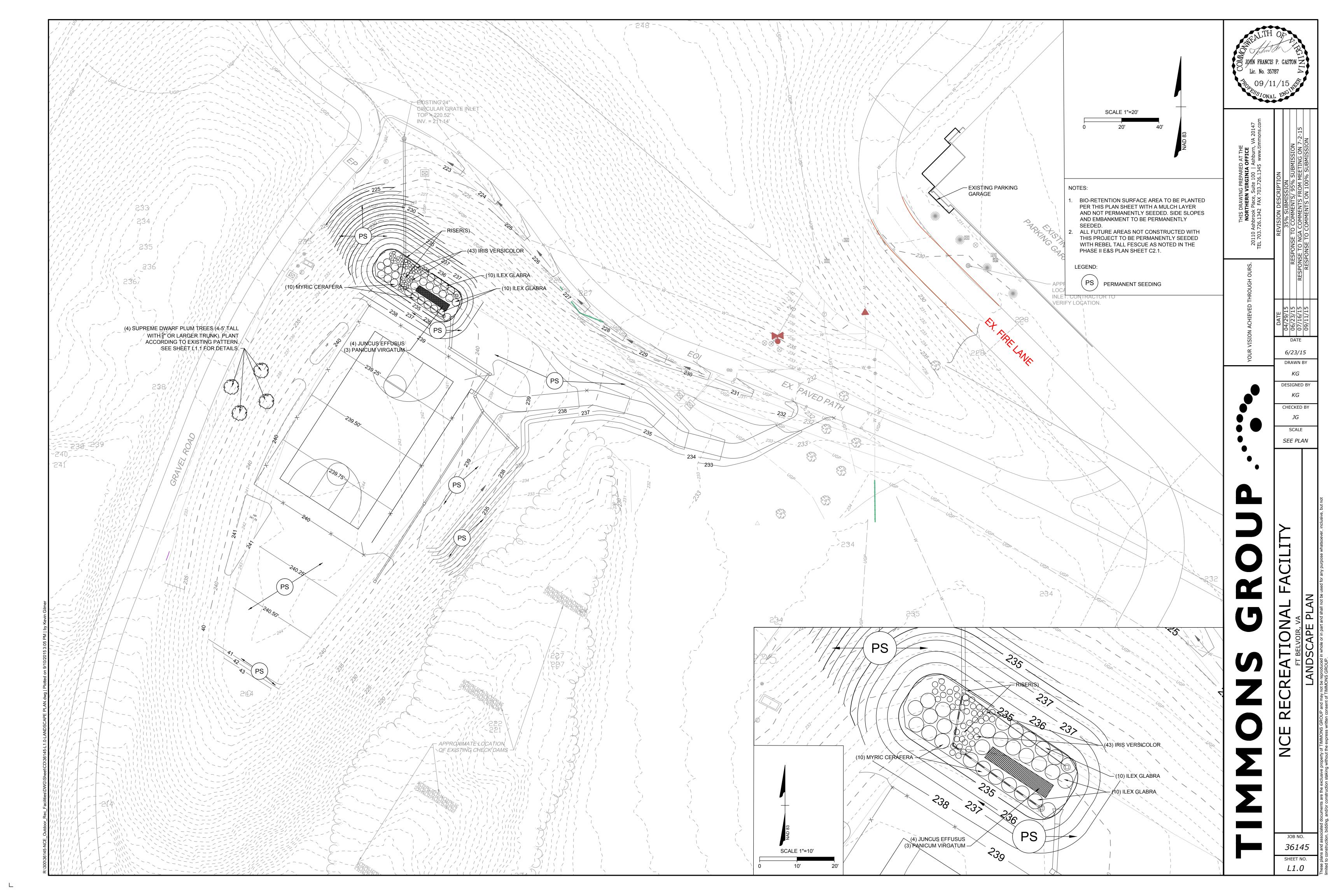
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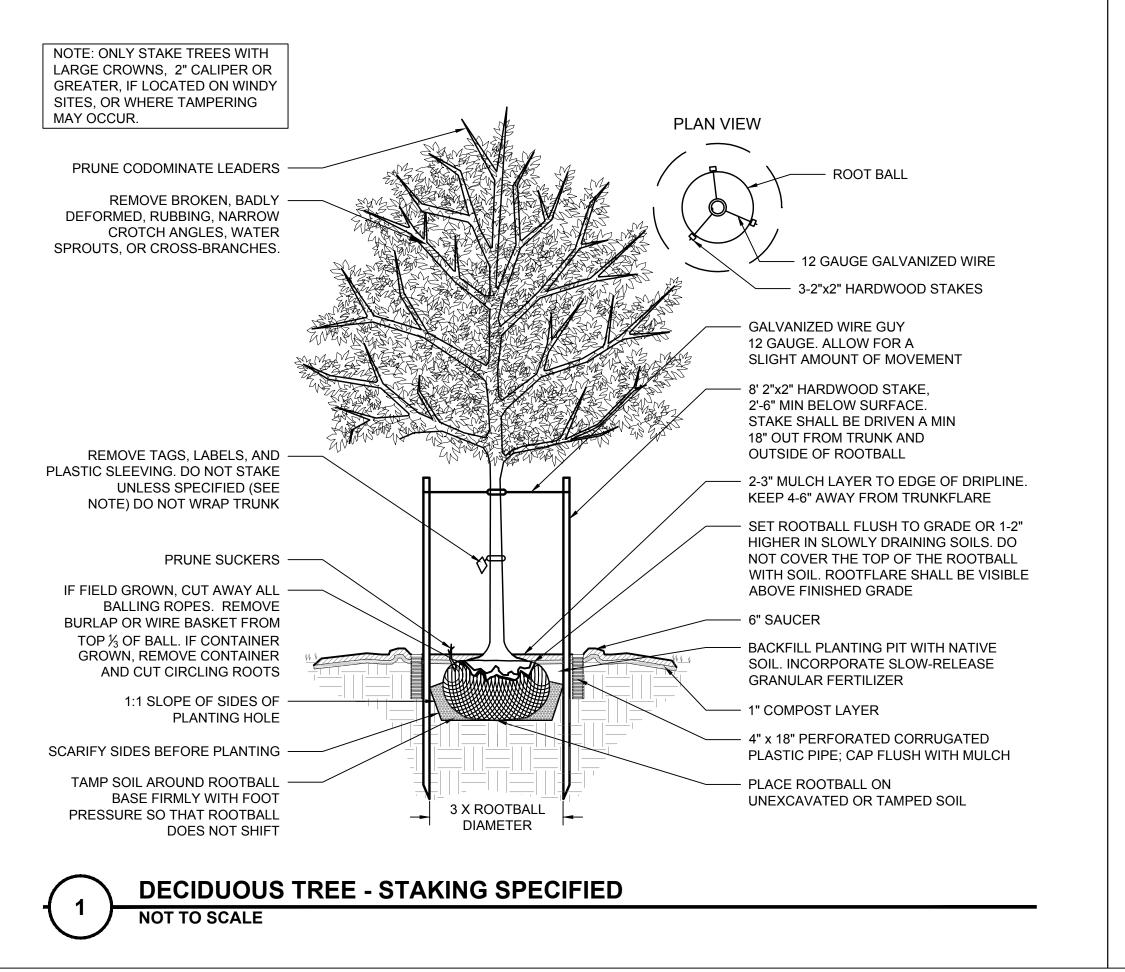
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SEE PLAN

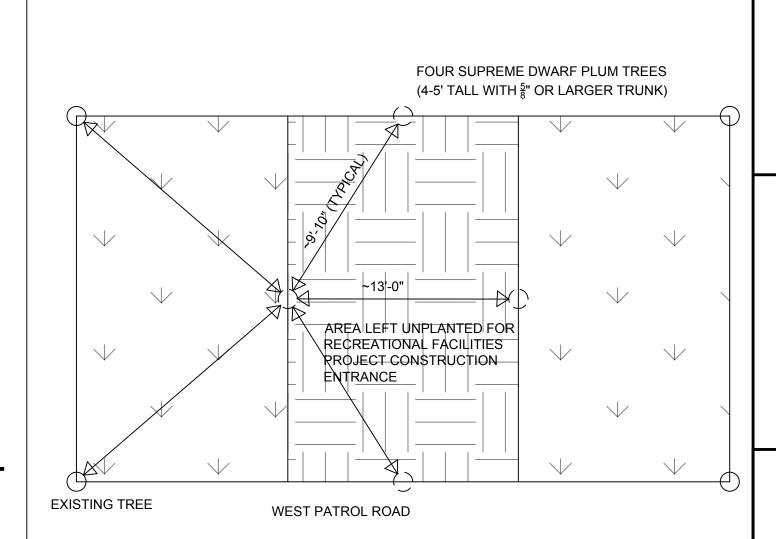
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INSTALL SHRUBS SO THAT THE TOP OF THE ROOTBALL IS AT REMOVE ALL DEAD, BROKEN, THE SAME GRADE AS DISEASED, AND WEAK ORIGINALLY GROWN OR 1-2" BRANCHES AT TIME OF ABOVE IN POOR DRAINING PLANTING SOILS. DO NOT COVER THE TOP - 2-3" MULCH LAYER, KEEP AWAY OF THE ROOTBALL WITH SOIL FROM TRUNK REMOVE ALL STRING, WIRE, AND 1" COMPOST LAYER BURLAP FROM TOP 1/3 OF BALL PROVIDE MULCH UP AND OVER 6" SAUCER BACKFILL PLANTING PIT WITH NATIVE SOIL. INCORPORATE REMOVE CONTAINER. SCARIFY SLOW-RELEASE GRANULAR PERIMETER ROOTS **FERTILIZEF CONTAINER** SCARIFY BOTTOM AND SIDES **SHRUB PLANTING**



GENERAL LANDSCAPE NOTES

- 1. PLANTS SHALL CONFORM TO CURRENT "AMERICAN STANDARDS FOR NURSERY STOCK" BY THE AMERICAN NURSERY & LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION (ANLA), PARTICULARLY WITH REGARDS TO SITE, GROWTH, AND SIZE OF BALL AND DENSITY OF BRANCH STRUCTURE. CONTRACTOR TO INSURE ALL PLANT MATERIAL CONFORM TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES AND ORDINANCES.
- 2. ALL PLANTS (B&B OR CONTAINER) SHALL BE PROPERLY IDENTIFIED BY WEATHERPROOF LABELS SECURELY ATTACHED HERETO BEFORE DELIVERY TO PROJECT SITE. LABELS SHALL IDENTIFY PLANTS BY NAME, SPECIES AND SIZE. LABELS SHALL NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL THE FINAL INSPECTION BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
- 3. ANY MATERIAL AND/OR WORK MAY BE REJECTED BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE IF IT DOES NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPECIFICATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL REJECTED MATERIALS FROM THE SITE.
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH ALL PLANTS IN QUANTITIES AND SIZES TO COMPLETE THE WORK AS SPECIFIED IN PLANT SCHEDULE. THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO VERIFY ALL PLANT QUANTITIES ON THE PLANS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. QUANTITIES IN THE PLANT SCHEDULE ARE FOR THE CONTRACTORS CONVENIENCE ONLY AND DO NOT CONSTITUTE THE FINAL COUNT.
- 5. SUBSTITUTIONS IN PLANT SPECIES OR SIZE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 800 OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION MANUAL (DCSM) AND THE VIRGINIA DEQ/DCR STORMWATER DESIGN SPECIFICATION NO. 9, THE ANLA AND WITH THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
- 6. PLANTS SHALL BE LOCATED AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND BY SCALING OR AS DESIGNATED IN THE FIELD BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE. ALL LOCATIONS ARE TO BE APPROVED BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE BEFORE EXCAVATION.
- 7. CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE AND MARK ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS PRIOR TO EXCAVATING PLANT BEDS OR PITS. ALL UTILITY EASEMENT AREAS WHERE NO PLANTING SHALL TAKE PLACE SHALL ALSO BE MARKED ON THE SITE, PRIOR TO LOCATING AND DIGGING THE TREE PITS. IF UTILITY LINES ARE ENCOUNTERED IN EXCAVATION OF TREE PITS, OTHER LOCATIONS FOR THE TREES SHALL BE SELECTED BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE. SUCH CHANGES SHALL BE MADE BY THE CONTRACTOR WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION. NO CHANGES OF LOCATION SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
- 8. ALL EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS SHALL BE PLACED SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE OR HINDER THE PEDESTRIAN AND
- VEHICULAR TRAFFIC FLOW. 9. DURING PLANTING OPERATIONS, EXCESS AND WASTE MATERIALS SHALL BE PROMPTLY AND FREQUENTLY
- REMOVED FROM THE SITE. 10.ALL SHRUB PITS ARE TO BE EXCAVATED TO A MINIMUM DEPTH TO ALLOW THE SHRUB ROOT BALL TO BE A MINIMUM OF 4" HIGHER THAN FINISH GRADE. ALL PLANT SHRUB BEDS ARE TO BE EXCAVATED TO THE WIDTH
- 11.ALL TREE PITS ARE TO BE EXCAVATED TO A MINIMUM DEPTH TO ALLOW THE TREE ROOT BALL TO BE A MINIMUM OF 2-3" HIGHER THAN FINISH GRADE. THE TREE ROOT BALL IS TO REST ON UNDISTURBED SOIL, OR A
- COMPACTED BED MUST BE PREPARED FOR THE TREE ROOT BALL TO REST ON AND WHICH WILL NOT SUBSIDE CAUSING THE TREE TO SINK BELOW FINISH GRADE. ALL TREE PITS ARE TO BE A MINIMUM OF 12" LARGER ON EVERY SIDE OF THE TREES ROOT BALL.
- 12.THE PLANTER BEDS ARE TO BE ENTIRELY CLEANED OUT TO THE UNDISTURBED SOIL LEVEL. ALL EXISTING SOIL, CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, ROOTS AND OTHER FOREIGN MATERIAL ARE TO BE REMOVED AND DISCARDED
- 13.THE TOPSOIL TO BE USED TO FILL THE TREE PITS, SHRUB BEDS AND PLANTERS IS TO BE PLANT SPECIFIC. THE TOPSOIL FOR THE TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTER SHALL CONSIST OF A MAXIMUM 2/3 EXISTING TOPSOIL FROM THE SITE, WHICH IS CLEANED AND FREE OF CLAY, A MINIMUM OF 1/3 PEAT MOSS, OR OTHER APPROVED ORGANIC MATERIAL OR IMPORTED NEW LOAMY TOPSOIL AND 10% COW MANURE. ALL OF THESE MATERIALS ARE TO BE MIXED PRIOR TO PLACING IN THE PLANTER OR BACKFILLING WHEN PLANTING.
- 14.THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE THAT ALL PLANT PITS ARE WELL DRAINED. THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR WITHOUT COST TO THE OWNER WILL REPLACE ALL PLANT MATERIAL, WHICH IS AFFECTED BY POOR DRAINAGE.
- 15.ALL LAWN AREAS ARE TO BE TILLED TO A DEPTH OF 6" AND ALL FOREIGN MATERIAL REMOVED WHICH WILL INHIBIT THE HEALTHY GROWTH OF THE GRASS. ALL OLD GRASS AND GRASS ROOTS ARE TO BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE. NEW TOPSOIL OF A MINIMUM 4" IS TO BE PLACED OVER THE AREAS TO BE SODDED. THE GRASS AREAS ARE TO BE FINE GRADED TO ENSURE THAT NO UNDULATIONS OCCUR. THE LAWN TOPSOIL IS TO BE ROLLED AND LIGHTLY IRRIGATED PRIOR TO PLACING OF THE SEED. THE SEED IS NOT TO BE LAID ON FROZEN OR SOAKED SOIL.
- 16.THE TREES AND SHRUBS ARE TO BE HANDLED WITH THE BEST CARE AND ATTENTION TO ENSURE THAT THE PLANTS ARE NOT BRUISED, BROKEN, TORN, DAMAGED IN ANY WAY WHICH WILL AFFECT THE PLANTS GENERAL APPEARANCE AND WELLBEING
- 17.THE TREES AND SHRUBS ARE TO BE PLANTED WITH THE ACCEPTED STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN. THE PLANTS ARE TO BE PROPERLY WATERED AND BACKFILLED DURING THE PLANTING. ALL CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE PLANTS ARE UPRIGHT, A PLANT'S BEST SIDE IS EXPOSED TO THE POINT OF THE PLANTS GREATEST VISIBILITY.
- 18.THE TREES MUST BE STAKED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCEPTABLE NURSERY PRACTICE TO ENSURE THAT THEY ARE SECURE IN THE GROUND AND WILL GROW STRAIGHT AND UNIFORM. THE TREES ARE TO BE WRAPPED IF THE CONTRACTOR DEEMS IT NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE TREES FROM SUN SCALD OR INSECT
- 19.TREES SHALL BE LOCATED A MINIMUM OF 3 FEET FROM WALLS AND WALKS.

- 21. GROUPS OF SHRUBS SHALL BE PLACED IN A CONTINUOUS MULCH BED WITH SMOOTH CONTINUOUS LINES. ALL MULCHED BED EDGES SHALL BE CURVILINEAR IN SHAPE FOLLOWING THE CONTOUR OF THE PLANT
- PLANT ALL TREES AT FOUR (4) FEET FROM THE END OF HEAD-IN PARKING SPACES TO PREVENT DAMAGE F ROM CAR OVERHANGS.

MASS. TREES LOCATED WITHIN 4 FEET OF SHRUB BEDS SHALL SHARE SAME MULCH BED.

- DIG THE TREE PIT AT LEAST ONE (1) FOOT WIDE R THAN THE ROOT BALL AND EQUAL TO THE BALL'S
- VERTICAL DIMENSION, SO THE TOP OF THE ROOT BALL WILL BE FLUSH WITH THE GROUND LEVEL. ESPECIALLY IN AREAS WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS COMPACTED THE SOIL, THE BOTTOM OF THE PIT SHOULD BE SCARIFIED OR LOOSENED WITH A PICKAX OR SHOVEL.
- 25. BACKFILL FOR ENTIRE PARKING ISLANDS AND PLANTING AREAS SHOULD BE WITH THE SITE'S EXISTING SOIL HOWEVER. IF SOIL IS HARD. COMPACTED FILL DIRT. THE SOIL IN THE ENTIRE PARKING ISLANDS AND PLANTING AREAS SHOULD BE IMPROVED WITH ORGANIC MATTER AND THE GROUND WORKED SO THAT IT CAN BE MORE EASILY PLANTED. ALL ROOTS MUST BE COMPLETELY COVERED. PLANT MATERIAL SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY WATERED AFTER INSTALLATION.
- 26. HERBACEOUS EMBANKMENT PLANTINGS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO 10 INCHES IN HEIGHT.

27. PLANTS SHALL NOT BLOCK MAINTENANCE ACCESS TO STRUCTURES WITH TREES OR SHRUBS.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING "MISS UTILITY" AT 1.800.552.7001 FOR LOCATION OF ALL UTILITY LINES.TREES SHALL BE LOCATED A MINIMUM OF 5 FEET FROM SEWER/WATER CONNECTIONS. NOTIFY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF CONFLICTS.
- VERIFY ALL PLANT MATERIAL QUANTITIES ON THE PLAN PRIOR TO BIDDING, PLANT LIST TOTALS ARE FOR CONVENIENCE ONLY AND SHALL BE VERIFIED PRIOR TO BIDDING.
- PROVIDE PLANT MATERIALS OF QUANTITY, SIZE, GENUS, SPECIES, AND VARIETY INDICATED ON PLANS. ALL PLANT MATERIALS AND INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF ANSI Z60.1 "AMERICAN STANDARD FOR NURSERY STOCK". IF SPECIFIED PLANT MATERIAL IS NOT OBTAINABLE, SUBMIT PROOF OF NON AVAILABILITY TO THE OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE, TOGETHER WITH
- PROPOSAL FOR USE OF EQUIVALENT MATERIAL PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL PLANTS AS IN ACCORDANCE WITH DETAILS AND CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS

CONSTRUCTION/INSTALLATION

- OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY PLANTS AND MATERIALS THAT ARE IN AN UNHEALTHY OR UNSIGHTLY CONDITION, AS WELL AS PLANTS AND MATERIALS THAT DO NOT CONFORM TO ANSI Z60.1 "AMERICAN STANDARD FOR NURSERY STOCK"
- CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WATERING ALL PLANT MATERIAL DURING INSTALLATION AND UNTIL FINAL INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE BY OWNER. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY OWNER OF CONDITIONS WHICH AFFECTS THE GUARANTEE.
- MULCH SHOULD BE PLACED TO A UNIFORM THICKNESS OF 2" TO 3". SHREDDED HARDWOOD MULCH IS THE ONLY ACCEPTED MULCH. PINE MULCH AND WOOD CHIPS WILL FLOAT AND MOVE TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BIORETENTION AREA DURING A STORM EVENT AND ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. SHREDDED MULCH MUST BE WELL AGED (6 TO 12 MONTHS) FOR ACCEPTANCE.
- TREES SHALL BE BRACED USING 2" BY 2" STAKES ONLY AS NECESSARY AND FOR THE FIRST GROWING SEASON ONLY. STAKES ARE TO BE EQUALLY SPACED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE TREE BALL.

INSPECTION/GUARANTEE

- UPON COMPLETION OF LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION, THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR WHO WILL VERIFY COMPLETENESS, INCLUDING THE REPLACEMENT OF ALL DEAD PLANT MATERIAL. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHEDULING A FINAL INSPECTION BY THE OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE.
- ALL EXTERIOR PLANT MATERIALS SHALL BE GUARANTEED FOR ONE (1) FULL YEAR AFTER DATE OF FINAL INSPECTION AGAINST DEFECTS INCLUDING DEATH AND UNSATISFACTORY GROWTH. DEFECTS RESULTING FROM NEGLECT BY THE OWNER, ABUSE OR DAMAGE BY OTHERS, OR UNUSUAL PHENOMENA OR INCIDENTS
- WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTRACTORS CONTROL ARE NOT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR PLANT MATERIAL QUANTITIES AND SIZES WILL BE INSPECTED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH APPROVED PLANS BY A SITE PLAN REVIEW AGENT OF THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO THE RELEASE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.

GENERAL BIORETENTION SEEDING NOTES

- PLANTING PERMANENT, LONG LIVED PERENNIAL GRASSES AND LEGUMES ON GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS WHERE GROUND COVER IS NEED FOR 6 MONTHS OR MORE.
- STANDARDS: BIORETENTION SEEDING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEQ/DCR VIRGINIA STORMWATER DESIGN SPECIFICATION NO. 9.

- SITE PREPARATIONS:
 - A.) PRIOR TO SEEDING INSTALL ALL REQUIRED SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES
- SOIL AMENDMENTS:
- A.) ADDING FERTILIZERS DEFEATS, OR AT A MINIMUM, IMPEDES THIS GOAL. ONLY ADD FERTILIZER IF WOOD CHIPS OR MULCH ARE USED TO AMEND THE SOIL. ROTOTILL UREA FERTILIZER AT A RATE OF 2 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET.
- SEEDBED PREPARATION:
- A.) SOIL SHALL BE LOOSENED TO A DEPTH OF 1 TO 2 INCHES BY RAKING, DISKING, OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS PRIOR TO
- B.) APPLY SEED UNIFORMLY WITH A BROADCAST SPREADER AT A RATE OF 20 POUNDS/ACRE USING THE SIZE OF THE BIORETENTION AREAS FOR DETERMINING THE WEIGHT OF SEED REQUIRED.

PLANT SYMBOL	PLANT KEY	QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE AT PLANTING	ROOT
BUFFER AND 10-YEA	R CANOPY PLA	NTS			1	
LARGE DECIDUOUS	TREES					
Control of the contro	CA	4	DWARF PLUM TREE	RED HEART PLUM	5/8" OR LARGER	B&B
IORETENTION PLA	NTS					
SHRUBS						
	IG	20	ILEX GLABRA	INKBERRY HOLLY	24" HEIGHT	В&В
+)	мс	10	MYRICA CERIFERA	SOUTHERN BAYBERRY	24" HEIGHT	B&B
HERBACEOUS/GRA	SSES					
	JE	4	JUNCUS EFFUSUS	SOFT RUSH		4" POT
	IV	43	IRIS VERSICOLOR	BLUE FLAG		4" POT
	PV	3	PANICUM VIRGATUM	SWITCHGRASS		4" POT

*BIORETENTION AREAS TO BE SEEDED AT A RATE OF 20 LBS/ACRE USING ERNST SEEDS VA NORTHERN PIEDMONDFACW MIX OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.

6/23/15

DESIGNED BY CHECKED BY SEE PLAN

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JOB NO. 36145 SHEET NO.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

GENERAL

- 1. ALL WORK ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE STANDARDS, LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, AND REGULATIONS APPLYING ELECTRICAL WORK AND WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE (NEC). WHERE DRAWINGS EXCEED EITHER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEC, THE REQUIREMENTS OF LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, AND REGULATIONS, THEN THE DRAWINGS TAKE PREFERENCE.
- 2. DRAWINGS ARE DIAGRAMMATIC IN NATURE AND ARE INTENDED TO SHOW THE GENERAL LOCATION OF EQUIPMENT. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OFFSETS, ELBOWS AND TRANSITIONS NECESSARY TO COORDINATE INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS WITH EXISTING SYSTEMS AND WORK BY OTHER TRADES.
- 3. PLANS, SCHEMATICS, AND DIAGRAMS INDICATE GENERAL LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS. INDICATED LOCATIONS, CONFIGURATIONS, AND ARRANGEMENTS WERE USED FOR EQUIPMENT SIZING AND FOR OTHER DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS. INSTALL AS INDICATED UNLESS DEVIATIONS TO LAYOUT ARE APPROVED BY OWNER AND ENGINEER.
- 4. BEFORE BEGINNING WORK CHECK DRAWINGS FOR ALL TRADES TO AVERT INSTALLATION CONFLICTS. PROMPTLY BRING DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN DIFFERENT PLANS OR BETWEEN PLANS AND FIELD CONDITIONS TO THE ATTENTION OF THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE. BRING ALL PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE DRAWINGS REQUIRED TO RESOLVE SUCH CONFLICTS TO THE ATTENTION OF THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE. SECURE HIS WRITTEN APPROVAL BEFORE BEGINNING AN ADJUSTED INSTALLATION. THE DECISION OF THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE ON SUCH MATTERS SHALL BE CONSIDERED FINAL.
- 5. LAY OUT THE WORK IN COORDINATION WITH ALL TRADES WHENEVER WORK OF OTHER TRADES IS LIKELY TO AFFECT THE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION. COOPERATE WITH ALL OTHER TRADES.
- 6. INSTALL EQUIPMENT WITH AMPLE SPACE FOR REMOVAL, REPAIR, OR CHANGE. PROVIDE READY ACCESSIBILITY TO REMOVABLE PARTS AND TO WIRING WITHOUT IT BEING NECESSARY TO MOVE OTHER EQUIPMENT.
- 7. UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED, ALL MATERIALS PROVIDED SHALL BE NEW AND SHALL BE INSTALLED IN SUCH NEAT, ACCURATE, AND WORKMANLIKE MANNER AS TO PERMIT THE WORK OF OTHER TRADES TO BE INSTALLED.
- 8. LOCATE EQUIPMENT WITH REQUIRED CLEARANCES AND TO MAINTAIN CLEARANCES OF EXISTING EQUIPMENT.
- 9. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING, CONDUIT AND OVERCURRENT PROTECTION THAT MEETS THE NAMEPLATE DATA OF APPROVED AND SUBMITTED EQUIPMENT AT NO ADDITIONAL COST (MAXIMUM OVERCURRENT PROTECTION (MOP) AND MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY (MCA).

CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

- 1. CONDUCTOR INSULATION SHALL BE THHN-2 OR THWN-2 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. #10AWG AND SMALLER SHALL BE SOLID COPPER. #8AWG AND LARGER SHALL BE STRANDED COPPER. ALL CIRCUITS SHALL BE SINGLE CONDUCTORS IN RACEWAY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 2. FOR ALL WIRING CONNECTIONS, TEMPERATURE RATING ASSOCIATED WITH THE AMPACITY OF CONDUCTORS SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH TEMPERATURE RATINGS OF ASSOCIATED LUGS, PANELBOARD TERMINALS, ETC.
- 3. ALL 20 AMP, 277V CIRCUITS, 165' LONG OR LESS, SHALL BE MINIMUM #12AWG. 20 AMP, 277V CIRCUITS GREATER THAN 165' IN LENGTH SHALL BE MINIMUM #10AWG.

RACEWAYS AND BOXES

- 1. EMT FITTINGS SHALL BE STEEL, SETSCREW TYPE. GALVANIZED RIGID STEEL FITTINGS SHALL BE THREADED RIGID STEEL FITTINGS.
- 2. EXPOSED CONDUIT SHALL BE GALVANIZED RIGID STEEL, CONCEALED CONDUIT SHALL BE EMT. MINIMUM RACEWAY SIZE SHALL BE ¾—INCH TRADE SIZE.
- 3. INSTALL NO MORE THAN THE EQUIVALENT OF THREE 90-DEGREE BENDS IN ANY CONDUIT RUN. SUPPORT WITHIN 12 INCHES OF CHANGES OF DIRECTION.
- 4. SUPPORT CONDUIT WITHIN 12 INCHES OF ENCLOSURES TO WHICH ATTACHED. MAXIMUM SPACING OF CONDUIT SUPPORTS SHALL BE 10'-0" ON CENTER FOR VERTICAL RUNS AND 8'-0" FOR HORIZONTAL RUNS.
- 5. RACEWAY TERMINATIONS AT LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO MOISTURE OR VIBRATION: USE INSULATING BUSHINGS TO PROTECT CONDUCTORS (INCLUDING CONDUCTORS SMALLER THAN NO. 4 AWG).
- 6. TERMINATE THREADED CONDUITS INTO THREADED HUBS OR WITH

- LOCKNUTS ON INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF BOXES AND CABINETS.
- 7. INSTALL LOCKNUTS HAND TIGHT PLUS 1/4 TURN MORE.
- 8. PROVIDE JUNCTION AND PULL BOXES WHERE REQUIRED BY CODE OR WHERE INDICATED OR REQUIRED TO FACILITATE PULLING WIRES REGARDLESS OR WHETHER SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.
- 9. UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION TEST EQUIPMENT AS REQUIRED BY AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION INCLUDING INSPECTORS, OWNER, ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER. TESTS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY THE CONTRACTOR AS PART OF THE WORK OF THIS DIVISION AND SHALL INCLUDE THE SERVICES OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AS WELL AS ALL EQUIPMENT, APPARATUS AND SERVICES REQUIRED. TESTS SHALL INCLUDE OPERATION OF ALL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND ALL LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES.

PANELBOARDS

- 1. PROVIDE BOLT ON CIRCUIT BREAKERS, REPLACEABLE WITHOUT DISTURBING ADJACENT UNITS.
- 2. PROVIDE DIRECTORY FOR ALL PANELBOARDS MODIFIED OR USED UNDER THIS CONTRACT. DIRECTORY SHALL INCLUDE ALL EXISTING TO REMAIN CIRCUITS AND CIRCUITS USED TO SERVE EQUIPMENT UNDER THIS CONTRACT.

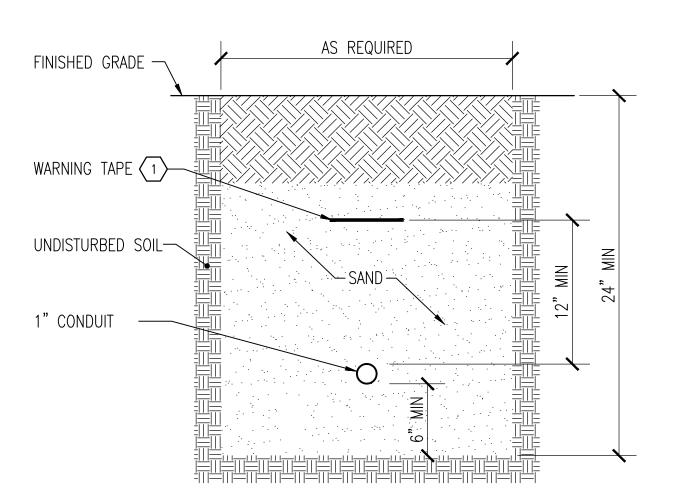
ABBREVIATIONS

WIRE

A & AMP APPROX AWG C & CND	AMPERE APPROXIMATE AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE CONDUIT	#10 P-1 1,3,5	BRANCH CIRCUIT CONDUCTORS RUN CONCEALED IN WALLS AND CEILINGS. ALL WIRES SHALL BE A MINIMUM SIZE OF #12 AWG, COPPER, TYPE THHN, 90 DEGREE CELSIUS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. CONDUIT MAY BE EMT OR RIGID STEEL.
CB (E) & EXIST	CIRCUIT BREAKER EXISTING	***	HOMERUN TO PANELBOARD. NUMBER OF ARROWHEADS INDICATES NUMBER OF CIRCUITS.
G & GRD kVA	GROUND KILOVOLT AMPERE	##	NUMBER OF SLASH MARKS INDICATES NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS IN RACEWAY. NO SLASH MARKS INDICATES TWO #12's AND A GROUND CONDUCTOR.
kW NEC NEMA	NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION	P-1 1,3,5	GREEN INSULATED GROUND WIRE IN CONDUIT. PANELBOARD TO WHICH CIRCUITS RUN. CIRCUIT BREAKERS SERVING THESE CIRCUITS.
NTS P PH	NOT TO SCALE POLE PHASE	#10	WIRE SIZE IN AWG. NO SIZE SHOWN INDICATES #12 AWG. BRANCH CIRCUIT SAME AS ABOVE EXCEPT RUN CONCEALED IN THE SLAB OR BELOW GROUND.
PVC TYP	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE TYPICAL	*	POLE TOP OR BOLLARD LUMINAIRE, TYPE AS INDICATED.
V	VOLT		PANELBOARD

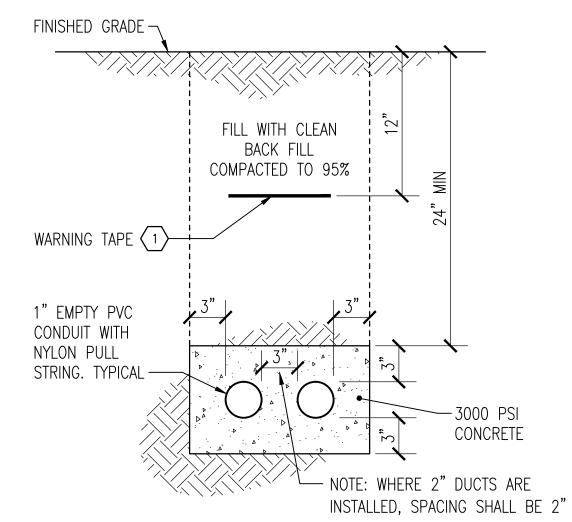
NCE OUT RECREAT FACILIT

<u>SYMBOLS</u>



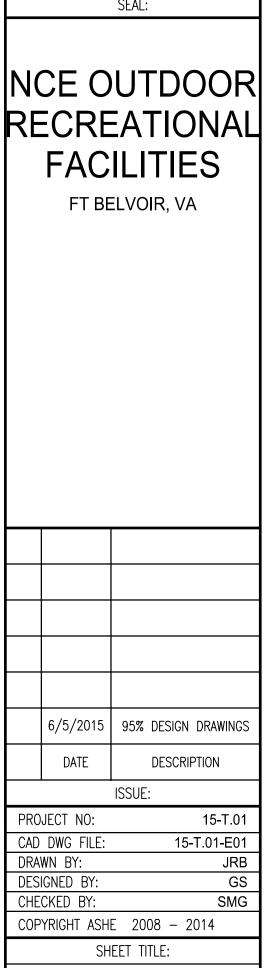


1. PROVIDE WARNING TAPE ABOVE ALL UNDERGROUND DUCTS. FURNISH NON-BIODEGRADABLE WARNING TAPE OF A TYPE WHICH IS DETECTABLE BY AN ELECTRONIC DETECTION INSTRUMENT. INSTALL TAPE ABOVE UNDERGROUND DUCTS 12" BELOW FINISHED GRADE. PROVIDE RED COLORED TAPE IMPRINTED "WARNING — BURIED ELECTRICAL LINES" IN BLACK INK MAXIMUM 5-0" OC.





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ELECTRICAL

SYMBOLS,

DETAILS & NOTES

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